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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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CHINESE REGISTRATION.

Secretary of Treasury Gage Provides Rules for It.

The manner in which the Chinese of the Hawaiian Islands are to be registered as provided by law, is set forth in a pamphlet issued by Secretary of the Treasury Gage. It provides that all Chinese who were residents of Hawaii prior to June 14, 1900, are eligible for such registration. Deputies of the Internal Revenue Department will be sent to the various Islands and open offices where the applications can be filed. A positive assurance and certificate are to be rendered by each applicant that he was a resident of the Islands before the date named.

No application will be received later than June 13, 1901.

Applications must be sent by deputies to the collector, who will issue the certificates of residence and return them to the deputies for delivery in their respective divisions.

Every applicant will be required to furnish two unmounted photographs of himself or herself securely pasted upon the application.

The affidavit of at least one creditable witness must be secured and attached to the application.

Under the head of "Definitions" the instructions say:

All classes of skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundrymen, or those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation, shall be classed as laborers. A person to be exempted from the operation of the law as a merchant must be a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed business which business is conducted in his name, and who, during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant does not engage in the performance of any manual labor except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant.

Matt Howard Case.

After postponements that have covered several months, the case of Matt Howard came up for trial in the Police Court yesterday morning. The charge was assault with a deadly weapon. Some important witnesses could not be found, among them witness Bailey, and as Mr. Buckley, the other witness, was in San Francisco, not much could be done. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth asked that a nolle prosequi be entered, and there being no objection, this was done.

Skeleton Unearthed.

While at work near Frank Harvey's home in Kalihi, some laborers found a coffin Wednesday. The end of the coffin had fallen out and left a skull protruding. The laborers came into town and notified the police. The burial, of course, had taken place many years ago, and as there was nothing mysterious or unusual about the matter, no investigation was made, it being deemed unnecessary. The blast had opened an old cave.

PESSIMISTIC RUSKIN.

The deeply pessimistic tone of Ruskin's later years is shown in this letter, written to William Morris in 1880, which was recently offered for sale in Edinburg: "Please recollect—or hereafter know—by these presents—that I am old, ill and liable any day to be struck crazy if I get into a passion. And, therefore—while I can still lecture—if I choose—on rattlesnakes' tails—I can't on anything I care about. Nor do I care to say—on this matter more than I have said, nor to do more than I have done, especially since I know that the modern mob will trample tomorrow what it spares today. You youngers men must found a new dynasty—the old things are passed away."

STEAMSHIP REVOLUTION

New Marine Wonder To Startle World

OF GREAT MOTIVE POWER

Remarkable Vessel To Cross Atlantic in Four Days Now Being Built.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The pulse of modern life is to be quickened yet once again.

Ocean travel is to be revolutionized—to be made swifter and more comfortable. Probably within twelve months we shall be crossing the Atlantic inside of four days, with less risks than heretofore.

I have just received from an authoritative source—in fact, from a member of the diplomatic corps of one of the greatest powers here, very close information as to what this coming development is to be.

It is a well known fact that both the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd have ordered two new vessels to outrun the Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, proving to their satisfaction to a certain extent in that type of vessel. But there are many improvements in construction for ocean liners being considered. They are being most eagerly discussed by all maritime authorities at the present moment.

While the Deutschland has paid so far, and will pay as a first class passenger vessel, on account of the enormous cost of running her she will be, according to present arrangements, docked for at least two months during their satisfaction to a certain passenger traffic.

The new greyhound will be built by the Vulcan Iron Works of Stettin. It will be an evolution embodying all the latest mechanical and scientific discoveries and contrivances. It will be a thousand feet in length and have a depth of beam greater than that of either the Deutschland or the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, about one hundred and twenty feet, as far as I can learn.

The plans for the new vessel have been under consideration for over a year and the expense entailed in making them has been enormous. For what power the new vessel has been ordered, remains, in fact, at present a mystery. It is thought probable it may be Germany. The problems to be overcome in the way of better construction and generation of motive power have seemed at times almost unsolvable.

Vessels of the type of the Deutschland, based upon their forerunners in the Atlantic service, cannot be much more improved upon. With her 2,700 horse power the Deutschland makes 23 26-100 knots an hour. But to do this she is practically full of vibration, and the apparatus for production of power occupies practically all of the space in the lower section. This includes coal, engines, boilers and all machinery used in such connection. Aside from her enormous staff of mechanics, engineers and firemen, she carries a staff of workmen who are held in readiness either in or out of port to repair any breaks that may occur in her machinery. Of the five hundred and fifty men and officers employed on the Deutschland, two hundred and forty belong to the mechanical department.

The amount of coal burned each day is 573 tons, which necessitates an immense amount of storage room. She has never carried more than from twelve to fifteen tons of freight on any trip. Nevertheless, as an investment the Deutschland pays, having brought in for a single voyage from passenger receipts, exclusive of mail subsidies, over $200,000.

The enormous power, over 100,000 horse, which will be required to drive a ship over 1,000 feet in length cannot be contained in a hull of any practicable construction unless some radical changes are made in the motive power.

In order to develop this enormous horse power the furnaces will have to consume 1,800 tons of coal per day, figuring closely. The handling of this amount of coal under the present system would be an impossibility. In order to secure sufficient coal capacity it has been decided to place the boilers in two tiers, one above the other, which will run lengthwise of the ship on each side. In the middle of the vessel, between the two double tiers of boilers, will be a large coal bunker extending over half the length of the ship. On the outside of these tiers, between the boilers and the sides of the ship, will be two more coal bunkers of similar construction and shape.

Forward and aft of the boilers will be coal bunkers, running the full width of the ship, the forward one reaching clear to the bow. The latest type of water tube boilers will be utilized. One great advantage of using this type of boiler is that within a given time—say an hour they will evaporate several times the amount of water into steam as would those of the old type, thus permitting a great reduction in the weight of boilers required to produce the necessary amount of steam.

In order to feed these boilers under the present system it would be necessary to have a small army of men, but recent success which has attended the experiments with mechanical stokers has caused the Vulcan people to look into this matter closely. It has made it a certainty that this vessel, when constructed, will have her furnaces fed with coal by machinery instead of by hand, which will give additional space for coal, besides saving a great amount of room necessary for a large fire room force.

Coal will be brought from bunkers to stokers automatically by machinery and a few men will be able to keep watch on all the boilers. The engines of this steamship have presented a most difficult problem.

They will have three shafts, each with a separate engine. In order to get sufficient power these engines will indicate about 25,000 horse power apiece. Under the present system of heavy, slow moving engines, making seventy or eighty revolutions a minute it would be impossible to develop this horse power within the space allowed for them in the new vessel.

It is proposed to deliver the steam to the engine at a pressure of 270 pounds to the square inch. Steam of this pressure can be made extremely dry.

The cylinders will be considerably smaller than those used with the present type of engines, and will be more numerous. The steam will go to the condensers, as at present, at practically atmospheric pressure. The engine, instead of making eighty revolutions, will probably make 200 per minute.

The only limit to the speed of engines is the tensile strength of material used in the moving parts. The papers recently have contained accounts of the bursting of fly-wheels on ergines. This was of course, due entirely to the effect of centrifugal force. The metal is not strong enough to hold together when revolving above a certain rate of speed.

It is known that some entirely new compositions of metal will be used in the moving parts of the engines of this ship. Connecting and piston rods and such points will be light enough to allow of running at a high speed as the new composition will render them sufficiently strong to do the work required of them, withstanding the necessary amount of centrifugal force developed.

Having developed the required power on the engines it is necessary to use that power in such a way as to give required speed to the vessel. At present there is no type of propeller in use which will develop sufficient speed in three propellers, allowing one on each shaft.

The Vulcan people have accordingly decided to adopt the hollow arched stern, which characterizes so many of the torpedo boats built by Yarrow and Thorneycroft. In addition to using this hollow arched chamber under the stern of the ship it has been decided to place two propellers on each shaft, making six in all. The objection to this plan heretofore has always been that the forward propeller on the same shaft disturbed the water so much that the after propeller did not work in solid water and was therefore doing but little good.

This difficulty has been remedied to a large extent, and in fact, almost entirely obviated by some of the German and English builders in more recent types of light draught gunboats built for river service. The water when it strikes the forward propeller is whirling and broken. It is to be, however, diverted or compressed by blades as per diagram, which deliver it to the second propeller on the same shaft in practically as solid a condition as when used by the first propeller.

Of course there is a certain amount of friction on each of these blades, but allowing for this friction it has been demonstrated that the second propeller will do at least three-fourths as much work as the first one, thus almost doubling the power of each shaft.

The enormous length of the new

(Continued on Page .)

CENTURY'S PROGRESS

Growth of United States Commerce.

A NOTABLE COMPILATION

The Frequency Shown of a Favorable Balance of Trade for America.

A statistical abstract of the world which will show the imports and exports of every country in the world having statistical reports is the ambition of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department. To present in a single volume a picture of the world's commerce not only of today but extending back over a long term of years, and to show that commerce in detail as to principal articles, country by country with quantities and values stated in United States currency and measures of quantity, is a work of no small magnitude, but of such great importance to the commercial interests of the country that it is being resolutely undertaken by the bureau of statistics. The details of this work, which will be carried on under the personal supervision of the chief of the bureau, have been entrusted to Mr. Benjamin T. Welch, whose long service in the bureau especially fits him for this duty.

The opening chapter of the proposed volume has already been completed. It shows the total imports and exports of each country of the world having statistical records, from the earliest date for which the figures are attainable down to the present time. In the case of the United Kingdom the report begins with the year 1800 and shows the total imports, total exports and excess of imports or exports in each year from that date to the present time.

In the case of Austria-Hungary the record begins with the year 1860; Belgium, 1831; France, 1831; Germany, 1872; Italy, 1861; Netherlands, 1860; Russia, 1816; Spain, 1860; Norway, 1860; Sweden, 1860; Canada, 1851; Mexico, 1873; Argentina, 1870; Chile, 1860; China, 1868; Japan, 1874; India, 1851; Australia, 1851; Egypt, 1874, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1851, in each case the figures covering the entire period from the earliest date named to the present time.

The subsequent chapters will give the details of the commerce of each of these countries, the principal articles imported and exported during a term of years down to the latest attainable date, and the principal countries from which its imports are obtained and to which its exports are distributed.

The figures on the total commerce, country by country, which have already been completed, afford material for some interesting comparisons with our own growth meantime. The imports for home consumption of the United Kingdom, for instance, which in the year 1800 amounted to $81,310,000, amounted in 1899 to $2,043,896,450, an increase of 2,400 per cent, while in the case of the United States the imports for home consumption in 1800 were $79,191,891 and in 1899 $685,441,892, an increase of 1,215 per cent. Taking the export side, the contrast is much more clearly in favor of the United States. The exports of articles of home production from the United Kingdom in 1880 were $111,107,000, and in 1899 $1,287,151,345, an increase of 1,059 per cent, in the case of the United States the exports of home products in 1800 were $91,840,993, and in 1899 $1,203,931,222, an increase of 3,681 per cent.

In the case of France the comparison is equally interesting. The imports for consumption into France in 1831 were $72,182,000 and in 1899, $872,032,000, an increase of 1,108 per cent, while the exports of articles of home production were in 1831 $88,088,000, and in 1899 $801,452,000, an increase of 810 per cent. In the case of the United States the imports for home consumption in 1831 were $82,008,110, and in 1899 $685,441,889, an increase of 734 per cent, and the exports of articles of home production were in 1831 $59,218,583, and in 1899 $1,203,931,222, an increase of 1,933 per cent.

The official data covering the commerce of the German empire in its present form begin with the year 1872, in which year the imports for home consumption were $793,726,000, and in 1899 $1,304,977,000, an increase during that period of 64 per cent. The exports of home products were in 1872 $564,165,000, and in 1899 $801,472,000, an increase of 42 per cent. A comparison of the figures of the commerce of the United States covering the same period shows the imports for home consumption in 1872 to be $560,419,634, and in 1899 $685,441,892, an increase of 24 per cent, and the exports of home products in 1872 $428,487,131, and in 1899 $1,203,931,222, an increase of 181 per cent.

One especially interesting fact developed by a study of these figures is that in the case of the United States they show with much greater frequency than in any other countries a favorable "balance of trade," or excess of exports over imports. In the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and practically all European countries except Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain the imports exceed the exports, in some cases by large sums, and this is true also of China and Japan. In the newer and great producing countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentine, Australia and India, the exports exceed the imports in nearly every case though in sums which are insignificant when compared with the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States in recent years.

The commerce of forty-seven countries other than the United States is pictured in the opening tables of the proposed volume. Of this number eighteen countries show an excess of exports over imports and twenty-nine show an excess of imports over exports. The principal countries which show an excess of exports over imports are Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Australaisa, India, Egypt, Spain, Austria-Hungary and Russia. A study of the detailed figures in this group of favored countries whose exports exceed their imports and a comparison of their exports of exports with that of the United States alone furnishes a striking evidence of the phenomenal prosperity of our own country. No one of the eighteen countries whose exports exceed imports show a favorable balance of trade approaching that enjoyed by the United States, and a compilation of the excess of exports in the entire group of sixteen countries having such excess gives a grand total of only $414,845,000, in the latest attainable year, as against an excess of $544,542,131 in favor of the United States alone in the fiscal year 1900.

SEQUEL TO THE DREYFUS CASE.

It now seems that while the question of a general amnesty for all persons concerned in the Dreyfus case was being examined by a commission of the French Senate, Commandant Esterhazy, who was then in London, made an exhaustive deposition before the local French Consul General, which, however, was either not communicated to the commission or rejected by it. A recent number of the Independance Belge, published in Brussels, contains the full text of the deposition, which was sworn to by Esterhazy. Copies of the documents to substantiate the declarations are also in some instances presented. The deposition incriminates Colonel du Paty de Clam, Colonel Henry, General Billot, General Boisdeffre, General Gonse and General Saussier.

Esterhazy swears that the bordereau, which was the sole legal piece of evidence against Dreyfus, was forged by Esterhazy, and that therefore the examination of it by the handwriting experts was illusory. He practically confirms the conclusions arrived at by the court de cassation as far as they went, admitting the truth of the charges made by this court against him, but declaring that in forging the document he acted in obedience to orders. Moreover, he declares that the alleged letters from the Kaiser containing evidence of Dreyfus' treason were simply fabrications.

THE FOOD OF CHINA

Where and How It Is Supplied.

AMERICAN FLOUR LIKED

Big Chance for Our Corn in the Flowery Kingdom Says Frank Carpenter.

(Special Correspondence.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10.—Every farmer in the United States has a personal interest in the Chinese situation. China will eventually be one of the biggest markets for our cereals, and the time is ripe for pushing our wheat and corn to the front. There is already a demand for them at the ports, and if the merchants had them in hand they might be shipped in quantities into the interior this winter. The northern part of the empire is now on the verge of a famine. Some of the provinces have had short crops for several years. The farms of Shantung raised almost nothing in 1899 and the wants of the people have had much to do with fomenting the Boxer uprising. Chihli is in a bad way. The Peiho valley has been devastated, the lands about Peking are laid waste, hundreds of villages have been destroyed and hundreds of thousands of people have left their fields, either to serve in or follow the army. This destitution exists throughout a large part of northern China. It is only in some sections that the people have enough laid up for the winter, and when the cold weather comes on the suffering will be intense. The Chinese rely chiefly on food and clothing to keep themselves warm. Such an extravagance as fuel to increase one's bodily heat is unknown. The houses are not warmed, and the cold of nature will be doubled by the lack of food to resist it.

CHINA'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Few people realize the enormous amount of food it takes to supply the Chinese. There are about four hundred million active stomachs trotting about inside these yellow skins, and each of them cries for meals three times a day. The general opinion at home is that they are kept quiet on rats and rice. This is a mistake. Rats are such poor eating that only the lowest of the people touch them, and rice costs so much that its consumption is largely confined to the rice raising regions of south and central China. Most of the northern Chinese cannot afford rice. They live upo nmillet, corn, barley, beans, peas and sorghum seeds. They raise some wheat, eating the bran as well as the meal. They know just how much it takes to sustain life and they are anxious to get the best and cheapest food that the world can supply.

AMERICAN FLOUR IN CHINA.

The most of our flour which comes to China costs too much for common consumption. It is being eaten, however, by the well-to-do, and thousands of sacks of it are consumed as a coating for sweet cakes. We shipped fully twice as much last year as we did in 1896, and in 1898 the total amount was 59,000,000 pounds. We are increasing our shipments now to the garrisons of foreign troops stationed in German, English and Russian China, and the soldiers now at Tien Tsin, Peking and in Shantung and Manchuria will require itens of thousands of additional sacks.

From the importing houses here I have learned how the flour is brought across the Pacific. It is put up in cloth sacks of fifty pounds each, and thus retailed over the country. The wheat is ground in the mills of California and Oregon. The flour is carried over the ocean to Shanghai for a freight rate of $4 per ton.

When it reaches here a wholesale price of 4 cents and upward, silver, is put on it, and this is materially increased by the freight to the interior. This makes it a luxury to most people. Indeed, the cakes which were formerly made of wheat flour are now made of rice flour and only varnished over with wheat flour. Such cakes are for sale on almost every street corner. They are of the size and shape of an apple dumpling and look not unlike one. They are boiled, and it is as boiled food that most of our flour which comes to China is eaten. The Chinese do not know what bread is. There is but little pastry or cakes. Biscuits are not seen, and such things as coffee and rolls are never eaten outside the houses of the foreigners.

The American flour is far superior to that made by the Chinese. The Chinese flour has a dark yellow color, and for this reason the people do not like it in cakes.

HOW THEY MAKE FLOUR.

On the farms of the interior the wheat is ground between stones, which are turned about by the women of the family. In all the small towns there are little flour mills. I visited one of these the other day. It was moved by two water buffaloes, each wearing wooden cups as big as a saucer over his eyes to blind him as he dragged around the mill stones. The stones were of the size of the largest cart wheel. They rested one on the top of the other and the grain was poured through a sort of a box-like funnel into a hole in the top stone, the flour flowing out at the bottom. In the same room two half naked Chinese were bolting the meal, shaking the bolting cloth by rolling back and forth a log to which it was attached. They kept the cloth moving by hopping up and down upon logs driven into the leg.

Such mills are the roller patent process of flour grinding is unknown China. Nearly every flour store has machinery

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ASSAULT ON POLICE INFORMER AROUSES TALK OF HIGHBINDERS

IT LOOKS as if Honolulu might have a highbinder war. It may be that the bloody records of warring tongs that fill so much space in the San Francisco police reports are to be repeated in the books of our own police records.

Yesterday morning Judge Wilcox's court room was filled to its utmost capacity with excited Chinamen of various clans. They had come to witness the trial of two Chinese who had attacked one Pak Chee, a police informant. Immediately after the assault Pak Chee had appeared at police headquarters and demanded ten warrants of arrest. The Judge refused to issue so many warrants and referred the Chinaman to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who brought into court two out of three Chinamen for whom warrants had already been issued. The trial began with the assaulted man's testimony.

Pak Chee appeared to be considerably pulled up as to how the assault took place, but he stated that he had been attacked by a dozen or more men and had been hired to kill him by one Chung Yin, a member of another clan and an enemy of Pak Chee. It was brought out by the attorney for the defense that Pak Chee had a criminal record, being booked on various charges, including robbery, many difficulties with the police, and two escapes from jail. This evidence was somewhat softened by the fact that the prodigal Celestial is marked "Reformed" on the police books, and that he has for some time been an informant, helping the police to get evidence against other offenders.

It was just this that incurred the wrath of his countrymen, and Pak Chee's attorney, Judge W. L. Stanley, stated that his enemies intended to make way with his client because he was interfering with their interests.

The Chinaman was kept on the stand nearly an hour, and a lively interest was manifest among the specialled audience, which consisted of members of the Bee Yup Wong Leung Tao, and other clans. Pak Chee was under the fire of hundreds of pairs of almond eyes and was decidedly nervous. He testified that he feared to be killed and that his life was in emotional danger. By the time he had finished he had contradicted himself many times.

The testimony for the defense was given by Chung Yin, who had been present when the attack was made, and, strange to say, the evidence appeared to implicate every one of them except the three who had been arrested. These, it seems, were as innocent as new-born babes, and their bland, childlike faces showed no trace of guilt.

Judge Wilcox could gather but little of the truth in the matter, and he dismissed the case. More will probably be heard of the difficulty, as the vengeful "heathen Chinee" is not the man to let such trifles drop. Honolulu has never known a highbinder war, but indications are that things will be lively among the Celestial population before long.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who has found the reformed informant of much value in seeking out offenders of the law, espouses Pak Chee's cause.

"They want to kill my informant," said he, "and that is the real cause of the trouble. Not against so much conflicting evidence which the other side trumped up, we could not get a conviction. Chee is a Bee Yup, and the others are all against him."

In discussing the case Judge Wilcox said: "The facts are very contradictory. None of them agree, and I think a jury would give the defendants the benefit of the doubt, so I therefore discharge them."

ENGLAND'S TURN NOW

Rumored Defeat of the Boer Troops.

HOW DEWET CONQUERED

Details of Battle Which Resulted Disastrously to Clements' Force.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 5 p. m.—The report of another severe battle, resulting in a British victory, is current here. According to the story the fighting began at daybreak today and lasted for several hours. The Boers, who numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 men, were surrounded at the Orange river and totally defeated with very heavy losses in killed and wounded. A number of Boers, it is added, were captured.

DEWET'S FIERCE ATTACK.

MASERU, Dec. 17.—It appears that Dewet's forces were twice repulsed before breaking through the British lines in the neighborhood of Thabanchu. In the third attack, Dewet led in person. With a few determined men he charged and broke the British lines, the rest of the commando following. He was forced, however, to leave in the hands of the British a 15-pounder and fifteen wagons with ammunition and stores.

Commandant Haasbroeke, with a commando and two guns, tried to get through Springkantsek, but was driven back, losing forty men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The release of prisoners and other incidents reported by General Kitchener fail to reassure the public. The last phase of the campaign is remarkable for the miscalculations on the British side, and excited many outbursts of candor. The staying power of the Boers has been underestimated, and their preparations for continuing hostile operations in the extremity of their fortunes by means of buried stores of ammunition have not been taken into account. There has been a futile discussion for months on the requirements of the police work and fox hunting, and suddenly Nicholson's Nek has been reproduced within forty miles of Pretoria, with an isolated command surrounded and forced to surrender after its ammunition had been exhausted, and with the main body retiring without making an effective effort to retrieve the disaster. General Clements' explanation that the Northumberland Fusileers were short of ammunition makes every Englishman grit his teeth. The collapse of the Boer cause has been assumed as the inevitable consequence of the exhaustion of war material, and here is the "Fighting Fifth," without powder and shot, compelled to surrender. The generals now receiving the congratulations of their friends upon their return frankly confess that they have an uncomfortable feeling in being toasted and feasted. Lord Dundonald said before the public banquet at the Hotel Cecil that he could not help regretting his premature return, since the war evidently had not ended, and a soldier's place was at the front. General Pole Carew, who is overwhelmed with the kindness of Devonshire friends, probably finds it equally difficult to reconcile his soldierly sense of duty with a full appreciation of the delights of home hospitality. Lord Methuen's friends are emphasizing the fact that while he has been more sharply criticized than any other general except Gatacre, he has at least remained on the fighting line, bent on seeing the job through. De Wet and Delarey are spoiling in advance the stately Thanksgiving service in honor of Lord Roberts' return. The bookwriters have also been taken back by the recrudescence of hostilities, which cannot be minimized as guerilla warfare. Dr. Conan Doyle, who has written what was considered a complete history of the Boer war, anxiously waited during Lord Dundonald's speech at the Vagabonds' dinner for some explanation of the revival of hostilities, which seem to involve the necessity of additional chapters, if not a fresh volume. The war correspondents were equally ill at ease on the same occasion. Among them was Julian Ralph, with an article over his signature in the Spectator, on a hypothetical question of the censorship despatches, but with the admission on his lips that the newspapers had made a mistake in withdrawing their men from the field prematurely, and in leaving some of the most interesting exploits and events of the war unrecorded.

The latest editions of the newspapers all comment upon the seriousness of the defeat which befell the British force under Clements last Thursday. The Telegraph considers that the reverse was only rendered possible by the carelessness of those in command and that a heavy responsibility rests upon some one for neglecting to see that the troops were in position to hold the hill against all comers. Broadwood's conduct seems inexplicable, and people are asking why there was no co-operation between him and Clements. The authorities are quite alive to the ugliness of the present situation in South Africa, and additional contingent of 5,000 mounted infantry will shortly be sent out. General Kitchener, it is stated, is to be allowed an absolutely free hand.

BRITISH WERE RAGGED.

ALIWAL NORTH, Dec. 16.—A party of Brabant's Horse, consisting mainly of raw recruits, engaged a superior force of Boers December 13th near Zastron, Orange River Colony, losing 4 killed, 16 wounded and 120 taken prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The following dispatch has been received by the War Office from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Dec. 15.—Five officers and 316 men, Magaliesberg prisoners, have been released.

"The Boers surrounded and captured 120 of Brabant's Horse in a defile in Zastron district.

"Colonel Blomfield, moving on Vryheid, defeated the Boers with heavy loss, driving them from Scheeper's Nek and capturing a quantity of arms. The Scheeper's Nek movement occurred December 13th.

"The Boers who attacked Vryheid December 10th, lost 100 killed and wounded before they retired. The fighting lasted all day, the enemy drawing off at 7:30 p. m. The British loss was 6 killed, 19 wounded and 30 missing. Our casualties include two officers, who died of their wounds.

DETAILS OF FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Magaliesberg affair is described as follows in a dispatch to the Standard from Reitfontein: "The scene of the engagement was a horseshoe-shaped depression. The Northumberlands occupied the center, General Clements' camp was pitched 1,000 yards lower down at the eastern point of the horseshoe and Colonel Legge's camp was about 300 yards distant.

"General Delarey's 1,000 men, against whom General Clements had fought repeated actions, were suddenly, unknown to General Clements, re-enforced by 3,000 from Warm Baths under Commandant Boyers. At daybreak Colonel Legge's pickets descried what seemed to be a fresh force of British troops thirty yards distant. The strangers were challenged. They replied with a volley, revealing 400 Boers in khaki. The firing became heavy and the noise aroused Colonel Legge's troops, who arrived just in time to save the outposts from capture. A furious engagement ensued. Artillery was brought up and compelled the Boers to retire. Colonel Legge followed up the withdrawal, buf was shot dead by a bullet through the head.

"General Clements and his staff soon arrived. The staff suffered severely, but General Clements appeared to have a charmed life. While mounted men were driving the enemy back along a slope thickly covered with dead Boers, a deafening rifle fire suddenly broke out on the plateau above. The signallers heliographed that the Northumberlands were being attacked. General Clements, convinced that they would easily hold their own, deposed the remainder of his forces on the flanks and rear of his two camps.

"At 4:30 a. m. a heliograph from the western peak announced that the Boers were about to overwhelm the Fusileers. General Clements was unable to send adequate help, but dispatched Yeomanry to climb the hillside and create a diversion. Before the Yeomanry could come into action the Boers had overlapped the Northumberlands and were in possession of the entire horseshoe, flying down on the Yeomanry, entangled by the bushes and bowlders. The Northumberlands made a magnificent defense as long as their ammunition lasted. According to Boer accounts, many, even when resistance was hopeless, died fighting.

"General Clements, now left with 700 men, made superhuman efforts against the bullets from the Boers pouring over the peaks and managed to save his guns and camp equipment. He retired in splendid order, and at 4 p. m. started to march to Reitfontein, fighting a rear-guard action all the way, and arriving the next day at 4 a. m."

Lord Methuen, according to another dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated yesterday, attacked and captured a Boer laager near Lichtenberg, December 14th, securing large supplies of cattle and sheep and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

A further dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, December 16th, says that Lord Methuen has officially confirmed the report of the death of General Lemmer, the Boer commander.

Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

M'KINLEY TO DOLE.

President of the United States Writes To Governor.

In the Governor's mail, which has accumulated during his absence on Kauai, Mr. Dole found the following autograph letter from President McKinley, which explains itself:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 3, 1900.

Dear Governor Dole—Your favor of the 20th ultimo has been received, and I have been much gratified by your friendly words of congratulation.

Please accept my cordial thanks, and believe me, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

HON. SANFORD B. DOLE,
Executive Chamber,
Honolulu, H. I.

In the Senate December 17 Mr. Carter of Montana introduced a resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report to the Senate the facts in the matter of the charges against Judge Noyes, of Alaska. The Senate at 1:30 p. m. went into executive session for the further consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

HEADS ARE LOPPED OFF

Board of Health Lets Out Officials.

FIVE LOSE THEIR JOBS

Retrenchment Causes Discharge of Hoffman, Howard, Monsarratt, Shaw and Myers.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health's official ax swung in deadly earnest yesterday and into the basket fell the heads of Dr. Walter Hoffmann, bacteriologist; Dr. W. H. Howard, dispensary physician; Dr. Myers, physician appointed under the Act to Mitigate; Dr. Monsarrat and Dr. Shaw, veterinarians.

The offices held by these officials will be vacant on New Year's day and open for other appointees. A sweeping resolution adopted by the Board of Health yesterday afternoon declared that these offices would be vacant on the first day of the new century.

Dr. Raymond, president of the Board, opened the way for the Board to put the present incumbents out of office by making a statement of facts concerning these positions wherein he declared that for economy's sake, and in some cases for the sake of efficiency, changes could be made and without further delay.

With reference to the dispensary physician, Dr. Raymond said he believed it would be a good improvement to the service to have two men carry out that work instead of one. He suggested that as there was a physician appointed by the Board under the Act to Mitigate, that work should be continued in the future under the dispensary's physician's direction. He recommended that the work of the examining physician under the Act to Mitigate be turned over to the dispensary department and that two men there do the work.

By combining these departments he had figured out that there would be a saving to the Government of the difference between $175 a month as paid to the present dispensary physician and $75 to the examining physician, a total of $250, and the salaries to be paid to the two men in the combined department, or $200 a month. This would save $50 a month to the Territory. One man could do all the outside work and the other all the indoor work in connection with the treating of patients.

The President thought that the best way to carry out these suggestions was to declare the positions vacant by the introduction of a resolution, rather than to request their resignations.

Dr. Raymond said he had a number of minor recommendations to make in the reorganization of the Board of Health, but thought that for the present too many changes must not be made. The President pointed out that there were two veterinarians employed by the Board, one at $140 a month and the other at $125. He was satisfied that a saving of $65 a month could be made by having one veterinarian do the work, at an increased salary—say $200 a month. The whole method of curtailment and decapitation was consistent with the resolution passed at the meeting last week and was solely on economical lines, so the President declared.

Mr. Lowrey thought that specific salaries had been appropriated for certain of the offices, and especially for the examining physician under the Act to Mitigate, and he did not believe that the combinations of offices suggested by the President would be perfectly proper. He knew of one or two cases where such combinations had been effected and the Board had run up squarely against the auditing department when it came to paying the salaries.

Mr. Dole said he was heartily in favor of such changes as may be necessary to make or render the service more efficient and more economical. He thought there was urgent need of both. He did not expect changes to be made to get in friends, but whatever was necessary to do to make the service more efficient and more economical he was in favor of. Dr. Cooper endorsed Mr. Dole's expressions in the matter.

Mr. Dole moved that the President have the support of the Board in making the changes suggested.

At this juncture President Raymond hastened to state that his suggestions for changes did not in any way mean to reflect upon the ability of the gentlemen in question. Mr. Lowrey reiterated this sentiment of the President.

Mr. Dole then moved that the positions referred to be declared vacant on January 1, 1901.

"In making this motion," said Mr. Dole, "I do not wish to be understood that it was intended to cast any reflection upon any one."

President Raymond said there had been no thought other than to improve the service and to economize. The motion was then put to the Board and the dispensary physician, examining physician, bacteriologist and the two veterinarian heads were let out.

CRACK FOR STANFORD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—John Johnson, Northwestern University's crack fullback, who has made a name for himself wherever football is known by his wonderful dodging and long runs, by his great tackling behind the goals line and more especially by his great goal from the field by which Northwestern tied Iowa in the great Thanksgiving day game at Rock Island, has probably played his last football game at Evanston. Johnson says that he is going to Stanford University next year.

YOUNG BLOCK ARCHITECT PERCY DIES IN CALIFORNIA

GEORGE W. PERCY, architect of the Young block, Honolulu, and one of the best-known architects on the Coast, died in Oakland at his residence on December 14 after a brief illness.

Alexander Young, who received the news of the architect's death in the mail which arrived by the transport Logan, was seen by an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon and was asked whether the death of the architect would make any change in the plans for his new building. Mr. Young replied that Mr. Percy had completed all the plans and nothing was left undone. The building would be erected according to the plans and specifications made by the deceased.

The following statement of the death of Mr. Percy, together with his biography, is taken from the San Francisco Call of December 15:

OAKLAND, Dec. 14.—George W. Percy, the well-known architect, of the firm of Percy & Hamilton, in San Francisco, died very suddenly at his home, 318 Boulevard Terrace, in this city, this morning. Mr. Percy had not been feeling very well for some time, but it was not regarded as serious. He had been in constant attendance upon his office and was there yesterday. He came home last evening complaining of a cold. This morning the weather was threatening, and Mrs. Percy prevailed upon her husband to remain at home. Shortly before noon Mr. Percy was seized with a violent headache. Dr. Lilienerantz was called, but before he arrived Mr. Percy was dead.

The funeral will take place from the residence on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

George W. Percy was one of the best known architects in the State. He built many of the prominent structures in San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Stockton and Los Angeles. He was the architect of the coliseum on Strawberry Hill, in Golden Gate Park, of the children's building and of several other structures in the park. He was the architect of the Academy of Sciences building on Market street, of the Wells-Fargo block on Mission street, the Hobart estate building, the Folger estate building and the Edison electric building, and he was engaged in work upon the Alvinza Hayward residence at the time of his death.

In Oakland Mr. Percy had just completed the de Fremery estate building on Washington street, and he had completed the plans for a business block, hotel and theater for Alexander Young in Honolulu. In Stockton Mr. Percy constructed the State Insane Asylum. In Alameda he built the City Hall.

George W. Percy was born in Bath, Me., in 1847, and received his early education in the Kents Hill Academy in that State. He took several sea trips and then devoted himself to the study of architecture under Mr. Fassett in Portland, Me. He then went to Boston, where he entered the offices of Bradley & Winslow. In 1869 he came to California and built the Stockton Insane Asylum buildings. When the great fire swept Chicago he went to that city, and from there went to Boston after the big fire there. In that city he built the Equitable Life Insurance building. In 1876 he returned to California and has lived here ever since.

Mr. Percy has been a resident of Oakland for fourteen years. He leaves a widow and four children, two girls and two boys. He was one of the committee that selected the plans for the Oakland Free Library, now in course of construction, and was president of the Technical Society of San Francisco.

Alexander Young leaves for San Francisco today by the steamer City of Peking. His trip is rather unexpected, but is connected with the news received by him on the last steamer of the sudden death of G. W. Percy, the architect of the Young block. As the architect had several large contracts to let, Mr. Young found it imperative that he should go to San Francisco to personally look after his affairs.

IS OPIUM LAW HERE ILLEGAL?

Attorney Brooks Will Seek To Test Constitutionality In Courts.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Two Chinamen, Ah Sung and Lock Siu, represented by Attorney Brooks, appeared in police court yesterday morning to answer to a charge of unlawful possession of opium. The two Celestials were captured Saturday night in a raid which Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and his assistants made on a den in Kapalama.

The case of Ah Sung was discharged, as the other Chinaman plead guilty to having had possession of contraband goods. Through his attorney, however, he denied that such possession was unlawful. This amounted to a plea of not guilty and the case proceeded.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was the prosecuting witness and his testimony left no doubt as to the fact that the Chinaman had been taken red-handed in undeniable possession of the opium. Mr. Brooks, upon the conclusion of Chillingworth's evidence, produced a physician's certificate stating that it was absolutely necessary for the defendant to have opium in his possession. This was followed up with a plea that the Chinese was old and helpless and that he had not a cent in the world. Mr. Brooks said that he was not defending the case for a consideration, but for the sake of charity. He asked that sentence upon his client be suspended for sixty days.

In further support of his request, he here made the statement that he had a stipulation signed by the Attorney General in regard to the opium law. He desired that the constitutionality of the opium law be tried. He suggested that the case of Lock Siu go over until the time of the stipulation had expired, and if the law were held to be constitutional, the case could be moved on.

An objection was raised to this by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who said that if the precedent were set, there would be no limit to the requests from other attorneys for suspensions on the same ground.

The case was taken under advisement by Judge Wilcox, and Attorney Brooks promised to endeavor to secure his client a regular permit to smoke, by consulting the physician at the Territorial Dispensary.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Additional force was given to the President's recommendation for the construction of a trans-Pacific cable by the announcement, simultaneous with his message, that the British government and the governments of the colonies concerned had accepted the offer of a British company to lay a purely British cable across the Pacific Ocean. The cost of the cable is to be $8,975,000, and it is to be completed in the next two years. This is the culmination of a series of surveys, estimates and negotiations extending over many years. It is largely due to the energy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and there is little reason to doubt that he will speedily carry the enterprise through to completion.

It will, on sentimental as well as other grounds, be cause for regret that the United States will not possess the distinction of having first spanned the Pacific Ocean with a telegraphic cable. That fact ought not, however, to deter this country from making every effort to be as close a second as possible. The existence of a British cable across the Pacific will not lessen the need of a United States cable across the same sea. On the contrary, it will make the latter need all the greater and all the more evident. Apart from all questions of strategy, this British cable will not serve our ordinary uses. For it is not to touch the Hawaiian Islands at all, it will not follow the steamship course from Asia to the United States, and it will give connection with the Philippines only by a most circuitous route. That a message should be sent from San Francisco by way of Vancouver, Fiji, Australia, Java, Singapore, Cochin China and Hongkong would be intolerable.

Most of all it is to be noted that this cable is to be an exclusively British one, and is to be made so in spite of much additional labor and expense. It might be laid more readily by far by utilizing some American, German and French islands as landing places. But the British will not have it so. At every point it must be under the Union Jack. So, starting from Vancouver, instead of making its first landing on the Hawaiian Islands—a pretty long span—it will run right past these to Fanning Island, hundreds of miles further, making a span of enormous length. And at Fanning Island, instead of being on a large, populous and civilized island, it will be on a remote and desolate rock. Similarly it will run past Samoa to Fiji, and past New Caledonia to the Australian Coast. But all that is the part of wisdom, for it will give the British Empire such means of communication entirely upon its own ground and under its own control.

The United States needs just as much to have such communication with all its insular possessions, and to have it exclusively on its own ground and under its own control. It may not—from the present indications probably will not—secure it as soon as Great Britain will. But it can secure it much more easily. Its route is shorter and more direct than the British, and does not include any one span nearly so long as that from Vancouver to Fanning Island. In every respect, indeed, the Hawaii-Guam-Luzon route is easier and better than that adopted by the British, and its perfect practicability has been proved by actual survey. It will be discreditable to American enterprise if this British cable is permitted to have a monopoly in the Pacific, and if so convincing an example is left unimproved.—New York Tribune.

THE IMMORTAL THIRTY NAMED

Independents Announce Make-up of the Charter Commission.

After many delays and discussions of the merits and demerits of a host of citizens of Honolulu, the Independents yesterday noon came to an agreement as to the personnel of the charter commission which will frame a municipal charter from an Independent standpoint for the city of Honolulu. The names of thirty men are upon the list, in which Democrats and Independents are sprinkled at random. The thirty have consented to act for the Independents. The first meeting of the commission will take place in Foster Hall tomorrow evening to effect its organization. The various committees necessary to effect a beginning will be chosen. Although a former Democrat, it is believed that Col. McCarthy will act as chairman.

Following is the list as definitely fixed upon yesterday:

R. N. Boyd, S. Mehcula, J. K. Kaulia, J. C. Quinn, W. H. Kailimai, J. K. Kaunamano, E. C. Rowe, J. M. Keaoha, A. Herbert, John Cassidy, C. C. Bitting, Prince D. Kawananakoa, C. J. McCarthy, D. Crowningburg, Wm. Ringer, A. L. C. Atkinson, Edmund H. Hart, John H. Wilson, John H. Wise, J. D. Holt, D. P. R. Isenberg, F. J. Testa, W. F. Irvine, Capt. J. Ross, J. M. Poepoe, L. H. Dee, D. M. Kupihea, C. W. Booth, Morris Keohokalole, J. N. Nakookoo.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents H. T.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform the public that our stock of

Holiday Goods!

this season will excel anything in the past.

Our business connections enable us to participate in purchasing through an experienced buyer, who personally visits the European and American factories.

Many of the novelties that will be shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities this year, you can find in our store, and at about the same prices you would pay abroad.

In our large and varied stock we have gifts to suit everybody. You will find novelties in

RICH CUT GLASS,
STERLING SILVER,
ART POTTERIES,
ORNAMENTS,
TABLE CHINA, LAMPS,
PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BRONZES, JARDINIERS,
ART GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS.

We have facilities for safely storing your purchases and delivering them when wanted, properly prepared.

Our store will be open evenings about two weeks before Christmas. The first evening will be announced later.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.
Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St.,
Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
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The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Albany Assurance Co. of London.

THE CANAL CONVENTION

Great Britain's View of The Debate.

NO INTENSE INTEREST

Government Inclined to Await Notification of the Senate's Action.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In view of the events in South Africa it is scarcely surprising that the public refuses to be cajoled into taking a burning interest in the Nicaragua canal, in spite of the special American cable dispatches, which break the record for length and seriousness.

The London Times correspondent today makes a passionate comparison between the present stage of affairs and that which existed at the time of the Venezuelan dispute, and bitterly arraigns President McKinley and the Senate, yet Lord Pauncefote has not cabled a word to the Foreign Office, which only heard of the vote on the Davis amendment through the press.

Such pessimistic and indignant cable messages as most of the London dailies are receiving from their American correspondents find no responsive echo in Downing street, where deprecation is freely expressed of these cable defforts to apprise the British public of how badly the Senate is alleged to be treating their government. The Foreign Office officials, while expecting the treaty to be amended, were frankly surprised at the size of the majority, which served more than anything else to open their eyes to the fact that there was no truth in the cabled statements that the railroad interests were solely responsible for the opposition, or that irrational jingoism had suddenly become epidemic in the United States. There exists in the Foreign Office a sane appreciation of the American objections to building the canal and not being allowed to fortify it.

"Yet, at the same time," says an official, "we don't see why the treaty which we made with the people who we believed to be the responsible representatives of America should be treated so cavalierly by the Senate. We do not regard the present issues as of any great importance, for we doubt if the Nicagagua canal will ever be a paying investment, and whoever builds it, it will be of little use to England, either in peace or in war. What we do regret is the apparent hopelessness of making treaties with a country whose Senate takes such opposite views to those it empowers to act in its behalf.

"There seems to be an impression in America that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was secured by the cuteness of the English representative and gave England an unfair advantage. That view has never existed here. In fact, rather the reverse. However, we shall not bother our heads about the matter until the Senate finishes its labors and we receive the results through diplomatic channels. We are anxious to know what America really does want, and until we know it is absurd to surmise what to do. However, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty worked satisfactorily for years and as new treaties seem to cause dissensions in America maybe it is just as well if we are obliged to revert to the former agreement the force and equity of which we have never for a moment doubted, in spite of our concessions in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

Discussing the attitude of the United States Senate relative to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the Westminster Gazette says today that it is perfectly natural the United States should desire to act guarantees against the use of the Nicaragua canal by an enemy in the event of war. The article in question declares, that because America desires a concession it is not sufficient reason for making it without getting an equivalent in return, and suggests that a "way out of the difficulty is to settle the vexatious Alaskan boundary against the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

NO FRICTION EXISTS.

Internal Revenue and Territorial Officials Friendly.

There is no friction between the Internal Revenue office and the Territorial officials. Special Agent Burt M. Thomas says he is on friendly terms with the Territorial officials and trusts the present relations will be continued. The rumor that the two departments were at loggerheads arose over a recent prosecution of three Chinese for illegal selling of liquor, in which Deputy Sheriff Overend of Hawaii produced in court the Internal Revenue tax receipts which give the holders the right to dispense fermented liquors. The Hawaiian law calls "fermented" liquors intoxicants. The Chinese state that they asked for an Internal Revenue permit to sell soda water and hop beer. Deputy Sheriff Overend does not believe this statement, but asserts they have sold intoxicating liquors. Mr. Thomas believes the Deputy Sheriff's statement, and one of the Chinese told him personally that he sold liquors to everyone except the police.

SHE WANTS TO LAND.

Yim Chun Shai Appeared in the Federal Court

Yim Chun Shai, a comely Chinese woman, with the tiniest of compressed feet, and desiring very much to land in Honolulu and take up her residence here with Yim Quock Leong, who claims to be her better half, was the center of attraction yesterday in the court room of United States Commissioner Robinson. She is at present residing on Quarantine Island under the special guardianship of the Custom House authorities and Chinese Inspector J. K. Brown. She has made the Island her home now more than a week, and there is a possibility that she may return to the Celestial Empire whence she came.

Yesterday forenoon Commissioner Robinson listened to the case. Yim Quock Leong, the alleged husband, and Yim Chun Shai, the alleged wife, were represented by Attorney Thompson, while United States District Attorney Baird represented Collector Stackable and Inspector Brown. The alleged husband was on the stand and through Interpreter Crawford stated that he was the assistant manager of the Wing On Tai Company, and also managed the affairs of the company's rice plantation. In his testimony in the morning he said he rarely went down to the plantation. He also said he was the bookkeeper. In the afternoon he stated that he went to the plantation on an average of twice a week and sometimes oftener. He put in his time evenly between the plantation and the store. In the store his salary was $30 a month; as manager of the plantation he received $200 a year. District Attorney Baird asked him to reconcile his statements, but Yim Quock Leong said he could not. He had forgotten and confessed he was rattled. The Chinese woman said she was married to Yim Quock Leong and had a child 11 years of age, but had only been married seven years.

The case will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

METHYLATED SPIRITS.

Law Against Its Sale Will Be Framed for the Legislature.

Methylated spirits occupied a prominent place in the discussions of the Board of Health yesterday. The Board members did not consider methylated spirits could be termed a poison within the meaning of the term, although it was known to be a deadly liquid when taken in sufficient quantities. The recommendations of two of the coroner's juries which have lately sat in cases where deaths occurred through the unrestricted purchase of methylated spirits were considered.

President Raymond said the matter should be thoroughly investigated by the Board. He thought a committee should be appointed to investigate the question as to whether the spirits had toxic elements and whether the Board had any legal authority to prohibit its sale. He thought the coming Legislature was the proper body to consider the matter.

Mr. Smith said methylated spirits was not a poison in the general sense of the term. Those handling the liquor preferred not to sell it. If the act of the Legislature was repealed it would effect the sale of it as the community desired. He considered it inimical to human life. He said the French Assembly had lately passed a law prohibiting the sale of absinthe in France which he considered was a wise measure. If the Board of Health framed a law in the matter he thought the Legislature would adopt it.

Dr. Cooper moved that a committee be appointed by the President to take up the question at once. The committee will be named later.

CENTRAL UNION OFFICERS.

Elections Last Night To Fill Important Positions.

At Central Union Church last night elections of officers of the church, and of the church and congregation, for the ensuing year, resulted as follows: For the Church—W. A. Bowen, elected to fill the unexpired term of the late A. F. Judd, as deacon of the third class; the term expires December 31, 1902. Deacons, first class, term expiring December 32, 1903—W. D. Alexander and Henry Waterhouse, both re-elected. Deaconesses, first class, for two years—Mrs. T. H. Hobron and Mrs. T. G. Thrum. Standing Committee, second class, for two years—Charles H. Atherton and A. F. Cooke. Clerk, for one year—W. W. Hall, re-elected. Treasurer, for one year—W. O. Atwater, re-elected.

Church and Congregation—Trustees of the first class, for two years—W. F. Allen, S. M. Damon and J. O. Carter, re-elected. Finance Committee—F. J. Lowrey, chairman; H. C. Austin and Clarence H. Cooke; the latter was elected instead of J. F. Cooke. A letter was granted Hiram Bingham, Jr., who is now in New England, transferring him as a member of Central Union Church to the church of his adoption in New England.

A large number of the congregation was present at the meeting, which was presided over by Rev. W. M. Kincaid.

A. C. STEELE DEAD.

Business Manager of the Hilo Tribune Passes Away.

It is reported that Archie Steele, business manager of the Hilo Tribune, died last Saturday night at his residence in Hilo. The news was brought to Honolulu by the Mauna Loa. As far as could be ascertained Mr. Steele died suddenly, and a telephone message to that effect was sent to Kona.

Mr. Steele was married less than a month ago to Miss Helen Willis, daughter of E. T. Willis of Kohala. The marriage was one of the events of the season in Hilo, the reception being attended by nearly 200 guests. Mr. Steele was formerly foreman of the composing room of the Star, but was for some time past connected with the Hilo Tribune. He had been in the Islands about seven years.

Newspaper Men Sup.

The daily newspaper writers of Honolulu sat down to supper late on Christmas eve at Commodore Beckley's Waikiki place. The affair was the annual feast of the journalists, and Beckley had loaned them his grass hut for the time. There was music and speeches, and some clever comedy acting by E. B. Adams, now at the Orpheum. William Coney was the master of ceremonies. Chef Lambert of the Hawaiian Hotel, and Lick Daly, assisted in serving the supper, which was cooked by Lycurgus. Those present were: Allan Dunn, Albert P. Taylor, Walter Pomroy, Frederick O'Brien, William F. Sabin, Ralph Yardley, Fred Holtzheimer, L. C. Branson, D. Lloyd Conklin, L. W. Haworth, P. B. Dankey, M. Howell, George Henshall, Robert Kidd and W. W. Thayer.

JAPAN ON AMERICA

Good Feeling Between The Countries.

THE BROWN MEN LIKE US

Foreign Troops Settling Down for the Winter in Tien-Tsin City.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 14.—Admiral Beardslee's recent visit, says the Kokumin, and the warm welcome he received wherever he went, has awakened among us fresh and pleasant remembrances of those never-to-be-forgotten days of Commodore Perry's expedition about half a century ago. It is indeed gratifying to hear sincere words of congratulation from the lips of Admiral Beardslee, a man who was an officer of the very ship that carried the famous Commodore to our shore. So, the enthusiasm displayed on the occasion of the garden party given in his honor is not at all to be wondered at. We believe the report—which we understand the Admiral has presented to his Government of the display of our national feeling of friendship and good will—will not fail to further increase the good will towards us on the part of the American Government and people.

It is with satisfaction we review the long continued and uninterrupted cordial relations that have existed between ourselves and our Eastern neighbors. It is inaccurate to say that all the honor is to be attributed to the Americans for opening the doors of our country and the progress we have made since then. The fact was that we were well nigh ready to throw open the door when it was knocked at from outside by the Americans. Albeit, it should not be forgotten that were it not for the American diplomats, such for example as the Hon. Mr. Harris, our history might have followed a different and perhaps a little more hazardous course than what we have experienced. We would present the facts in proof of the proposition should the space allow it. But for the present purpose, suffice it that it may be safe to say that we owe a little more than a good deal to the Americans for our comparatively successful career of last fifty years.

Therefore it is more than gratifying to see the two nations now standing hand in hand in the arena of the international politics as champions of humanity, peace, order and fair commerce. Indeed, we have always welcomed the appearance of the Americans in the far eastern politics with equanimity, nay, with satisfaction. Although there was a little misunderstanding at the time of the Hawaiian annexation, a perfect mutual understanding has since been arrived at. We have always wished the Americans speedy success in the Philippines with not a bit of anxiety, still less jealousy.

We deliberately take this attitude toward Americans and not out of pure sentiment. We do this because we know that the American policy is on the same lines with our own. President McKinley has recently declared in his message to Congress that the influence of Japan as a factor in promoting the general interests of peace, order and fair commerce, can not be overestimated. We are glad to hear the expression of the President and congratulate ourselves that we have the warm sympathy of the lovers of humanity and civilization of the world. Finally we should like to add, if not improper to borrow the phrase, that the influence of the United States as a factor in promoting the general interests of peace, order and fair commerce, can not indeed be overestimated.

THE "KAMIJI MARU."

Another shipping disaster is reported. It took place on the 4th instant off the coast of Rikuchiu, the wrecked ship being the bark Kamiji Maru, 529 tons, built in Kobe in 1880, and supposed to be a vessel of exceptional strength. She had a cargo of iron from Kamaishi and timber from Miyako, and she left the latter port on the 1st instant at 5 p. m. The following day she encountered a heavy gale. The timber seems to have gone adrift and the vessel labored so heavily that she sprang her foremast. The crew could not reach it to cut it away and ultimately the three masts went by the board. The wire stays, however, did not part, and the ship was nearly swamped before she could be freed from this wreckage. By the morning of the 2nd the wind had abated but a high sea was running and the crew were so thoroughly exhausted that they could not work any longer. The vessel gradually settled down and finally the crew, sixteen in number, took to the boats and were picked up after drifting for two days, during which they subsisted on a small quantity of millet. They had given themselves up for lost when succor arrived.

THE GERMAN LEGATION IN TOKIO.

Count Leyden's friends in Tokio will be much disappointed to learn that his return to that city can no longer be hoped for. He has been appointed to represent his country in Stockholm and his successor in Tokio is to be Count Arcovalley, hitherto German Minister in Rio de Janeiro. This change, being promotion for Count Leyden, is matter for congratulation, but the Count is such a charming personality that he will be much missed in Tokio circles. It may be doubted, however, whether Japan was very congenial to him. Residence did not reconcile him to the people or remove some prejudices formed before he arrived here and his transfer to an European post will doubtless prove welcome to him. His career will be watched with interest by many warm friends in this country.

WINTER IN TIENTSIN.

Preparations for the coming winter, writes the Tientsin correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, are to be seen everywhere. The forces are settling into their quarters. In some instances ruined houses have been almost rebuilt, others renovated, some in a very superficial manner. The Germans have put in the large open spaces of their concession whole compounds of wood and straw plastered mud erections. Frame houses have also been imported and look quite comfortable, at least from the outside.

Stores, too, are being landed in vast quantities. Flour and provisions fill the godowns which are being used as barracks, while mountains of grain, hay and fuel line the river side. Ammunition and armaments are not so much in evidence, but supplies sufficient to dispose of all the Boxers in China are being landed and it is the general hope that they may again venture at least within fifty miles of Tientsin and see the reception that awaits them. But there is little real expectation of being able to read them such a desirable lesson, which, however, they still seem to need, for we hear of 20,000 advancing into the Pao-ting-fu district and threatening the allied troops stationed there. Also at Chicheo, to the southwest, where the London Missionary Society has had its buildings levelled and already some 200 Christians murdered. Native messengers report the Boxers to be in strong force with fresh instructions from Prince Tuan to extirpate every native Christian.

A small British expedition left here the other day for Fengtai, near Tongshan, and the railway, though still worked by the Russians, is said soon, through the Germans, to be given over to the nation which built it and found the capital.

KINDERGARTENS IN JAPAN.

A new and congenial occupation, remarks an American paper, has been opened to Japanese women in the establishment of kindergartens carried on according to Western ideals of education. The Japanese, it is said, have accepted the kindergarten principles and ideas with enthusiasm and thus a new field of work is prepared for Japanese femininity. Training schools have been founded in different parts of the country and the girl graduates have opened kindergartens of their own and have been rewarded with success. The intellects of the Japanese children are just as keen as those of children elsewhere, and they take great delight in the play-work, which involves colors and their combinations, for every Japanese child is born with artistic instincts and everything in the kindergarten naturally appeals to him. One of the fascinating occupations of the Japanese kindergarten is the raising of silk worms and finally winding the silk from their own cocoons, and a great feature of interest is the growing of flowers.

SHRINERS TO INVADE HAWAII.

Imperial Potentate Winsor to Institute Shrine in Honolulu

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A special to the Chronicle from Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

Imperial Potentate Louis B. Winsor of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is to go to Honolulu to institute a temple. Saladin Temple of Western Michigan Oasis will furnish the escort for what promises to be one of the most notable pilgrimages on record. The Saladin Nobles, with their wives, will start from Grand Rapids February 25 by special train for San Francisco, where California Nobles will join them, and they will embark on a specially chartered steamer for Hawaii.

Two weeks will be spent in the Islands. Saladin Nobles will be joined by Nobles of Chicago and other points and the party for the voyage will number 250.

HOW TO CURE CROUP.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

CHINESE FROM CANADA.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The first Chinese trial to come before United States Commissioner Gray since the Federal authorities decided that too many Chinese were finding it comparatively easy to get into this country from Canada via Malone, will soon be heard here, the case having recently come up. The prisoner is Lon Fum, arrested last summer at Malone for violating the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese claims to have been born in San Francisco and went back to China and was arrested when about to return to his native home in this country via Canada. An alleged father swore to his birth. Inspector Ralph Izard of New York was present with two Chi-

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . . DECEMBER 28

THE CANAL TREATIES.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as it originally stood, gave the Democrats a chance to say that the administration had sold out the interests of America to Great Britain. As a matter of fact, however, it was the Democratic administration, of which Secretary Clayton was premier, which thus sacrificed the right of this country to exercise undivided control of an isthmian waterway. Despite the protests of Stephen A. Douglas and a few other far-seeing men in the Senate of that epoch, Clayton and his executive chief insisted that joint responsibility with Great Britain for an isthmian canal was conducive to the best interests of the United States. How such a finding could have been reached in the teeth of the Monroe doctrine is difficult to imagine; it is more difficult to see how it could have adapted itself to common patriotism. Nevertheless the treaty embracing Mr. Clayton's fantasies was signed, sealed and delivered, becoming a contract obligation to be held sacred by the signatory powers until dissolved by mutual consent. With incredible fatuity the Democratic Secretary of State had made it impossible for this country, without breaking its word, to withdraw from the treaty, lacking such consent. Thus fettered by a previous blunder, President McKinley and Secretary Hay could not go deeply into the Nicaraguan project without first consulting the British Embassador; and as a result of these negotiations, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was framed, wherein Great Britain agreed to throw over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty providing the United States would bind itself not to fortify any canal it might build, but to leave it open to the common use of all maritime nations.

There was nothing for Secretary Hay to do but to make the best of the Clayton blunder. He agreed to the British conditions, subject to the action of the Senate. It was not his fault that America had been sold out; it was his duty to get back as much as possible, and he recovered the right to control the projected waterway in all save that of closing it in time of war. But the Democratic papers shouted, "Treason, treason!" with one voice, though the treason had long since passed, leaving a black stain on the record of their own party.

Viewing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty from the point of honor we think it should have passed, but the Senate, by a large majority, amended it so as to permit the fortification of the canal by the United States Government. To our mind this makes the early construction of the canal an improbability. Great Britain, unless prepared to humble herself to a degree of magnanimity but little short of spaniel acquiescence, will not consent to the forts, whereupon, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will fall to the ground and the United States will revert to its former position under a treaty that gives Great Britain joint control of a Nicaraguan cut, even though this country may foot all the bills of canal work. This last estate is worse than the first. It is better to have a canal without forts than one of divided jurisdiction or no canal at all. But the Senate, inspired by politics and the fear of the demagogue, does not see the case that way. Because of its blindness it may be a generation before the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will be joined at the continental dividing point.

Judge Robertson of Wailuku, district magistrate, lawyer, hotel keeper, horticulturist and editor, has doffed the ermine and opened a collecting and business agency. Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of Judge Robertson's pursuits, which now resemble those of the editor of the Arizona Kicker. As yet the distinguished Wailukan has not opened a blacksmith shop, duck ranch, wood yard, music store and plumbing establishment, but things are tending that way, and in the long run we shall expect him to move in every sphere of local activity. In an island of whose people Ross Browne once wrote that he never saw but one man doing anything and he was falling off a house, Judge Robertson shows a multiform activity which fatigues the onlooker, but does not bother him. We should raise our hat to His Honor were it not for the fact that he might take it as a hint to go into the hat business, or at least, to open a barber shop.

The Porto Ricans whom the Examiner deluded into staying at San Francisco, instead of going to Hawaii where good wages and good treatment were in store for them, are now flocking to the poorhouse. Thanks to the absurd yellow journal, the people of San Francisco will have to care for them at large expense, or buy them tickets to some other place to which they may be persuaded to go. We do not doubt that the authorities of the Coast metropolis will do their best to start the Porto Ricans to Hawaii, a task which will be easy when letters from the advance contingent go back telling of the situation here. As for the Examiner, it must have earned for the thousandth time the contempt of every right-thinking man in California.

They are not talking without wires across the Atlantic yet, but the fact that partial success has met an attempt to talk Marconi-wise across the upper Mississippi will encourage the fondest hopes.

It is presumed that Editor Bryan will not reject sound money on subscription and advertising, especially if the plutocratic coin is proffered in advance.

Delegate Wilcox has been sworn in, and a little later will have the familiar experience of being sworn at.

FATE OF MISSIONARIES.

We learn from the Hongkong Press that by somewhat slow degrees truth as to the fate of various missionaries in the interior of north and north-western China is coming to light. The tale is grievous and the details sad and sickening. The unfortunate teachers of the Christian religion and their flocks have experienced almost every cruelty and torture that have ever been known and practised by a callous-hearted race. Neither youth nor age nor sex has been spared. The innocence of childhood, the helplessness of womanhood, the white hair of the aged have alike failed to awaken one sentiment of pity, one feeling of compassion in the minds of the Boxers and their official patrons. The mandate had gone forth that they were to slay and spare not, and the Boxers had no bowels of compassion to be moved, while the mandarins who gave the orders seldom had the courage to see them carried out, and closed their ears to any appeal for aid or for mercy. There were exceptions among the officials, it is true, and the people also in some instances, to their honor be it said, succored the hapless victims of prejudice and fanaticism, sometimes saving their lives at great personal risk. But in most cases there were none to deliver; amid the crowd of mocking faces not one expressed pity at the fate of the persecuted. The story of this latest nineteenth century massacre is not quite unrelieved in all its dark passages of blood and cruelty, but it is dark, doleful, and dismal to a degree. In this most sordid empire chivalrous feeling and tender solicitude for the weak and suffering is not looked for, but on the other hand such a revel in bloodshed was certainly not expected.

The records of the dark deeds done in this last year of the century will long be a stain on China. They were perpetrated in defiance of treaty rights, in teeth of the fact that the Chinese government had engaged to protect the foreigners, and despite the promptings of that natural feeling of humanity which should govern the entire race, irrespective of color, race, or religion. The savageries practised by the red Indians were not more revolting than the barbarities inflicted upon the missionaries and their converts in North China. Bishop Hamer, the founder of the Belgian Mission, and Bishop of Western Mongolia, who had for nearly thirty-five years labored in Shansi—practically giving his life to the work—was seized while celebrating mass, bound, and marched through the city, and, because he counted his beads as he went along, had his hands chopped off, and was then thrown into a noisome prison. Three days later he was brought out, wrapped in cotton on which kerosene was poured, then set alight and burnt to death. With him perished five thousand converts, and every church and building connected with the mission was destroyed. Another devoted priest, Father Heirman, was taken with a confrere, Father Mallet, to a place called Huiwacheng, where the former was cut into four pieces and his heart taken out and nailed to a tree. What fate overtook his companion in misery is not yet known. At Lachoukeou, near Jehol, in Mongolia, another priest, Father Sagers, after having been carried for a distance, bound like a pig on a bamboo, was then thrown into a ditch and there buried alive, unless a blow given him on the head with a mattock as he strove to rise first secured for him a deliverance from further torment. Another terrible case, also in Mongolia, was that where 12 Swedish Protestant missionaries with their wives and children sought refuge with three Belgian priests at Houpa. The Catholic Mission was attacked by the mob, and all the missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, were burned to death in the building. Mr. and Mrs. Green and Miss Gregg of the China Inland Mission at Huolu, in Shansi, who escaped with their bare lives after almost incredible sufferings and hardships, to which their little daughter succumbed, have been telling the story of their journey to Paotingfu and deliverance there. They left their home at Huolu on the 6th of July with the intention of proceeding to Tientsin, and after running the gauntlet of several dangers, arrived at Tsing-yuan, where they were betrayed to a party of Boxers by a youth who had hypocritically professed sympathy with their forlorn plight. The Boxers dragged them out of the house in which they had sought refuge by the hair of their heads, and beat and kicked them unmercifully. They were then bound hand to foot behind their bodies, i. e., right hand to right foot, and a bamboo was passed between the arm and body and behind the knee-joint, and thus slung, with the other leg and arm and the head hanging down and the ladies' hair trailing the ground, they were carried for about a mile and a half to the Boxer headquarters in a temple near Tsing-yuan. Even the children were treated in the same barbarous manner, and Mr. Green, who was suffering from shot wounds, having been fired at by a Boxer previously, was put to exquisite torture. Here they would have been murdered without doubt, had not the tradespeople of Tsing-yuan intervened in their behalf, and protected them until an official arrived with an order from the Governor to fetch them to Paotingfu, where at length they arrived on the 17th of September, having had to leave their dead child at Tsing-yuan.

The fate of many missionaries is still in doubt, and it is greatly feared that there are yet to be unfolded several melancholy stories of outrage and massacre. These missionary murders and those of the Belgian engineers have to some extent been avenged by the recent executions at Paotingfu, where the Governor and the Tartar general were made to expiate their crimes against humanity by the allied commanders, but the worst culprits, because the prime movers of the plot, viz., Prince Tuan, General Tung Fuh-siang and Yu-hsien, the ferocious Governor of Shansi, have yet to be brought to book. These personages are all nominally in disgrace, and Prince Tuan has been deprived of all power for the time being, but General Tung is still in command of some sixteen thousand troops with which he dominates and probably menaces the court at Hsian-fu. Indeed, it is more than likely that he will hold the Emperor and Empress Dowager as hostages for his own safety, and will thus be able to delay the negotiations for peace, supposing that the wicked Empress Dowager is really willing to permit them to proceed. Whatever may happen, through the difficulties of intervening distance, the bad faith of the imperial officials, or other complications, we sincerely hope that the allied powers will march steadily to one goal—viz., the punishment of those responsible for or participating in the hideous massacres that followed the Boxer outbreak. This is clearly the first consideration, and the powers should not allow financial or commercial, or even political interests, to divert them from this point. What is wanted is simple justice, which we ought to enforce, no matter at what cost. The Chinese government do not really wish to give up these great and powerful mandarins; they fear that such a course would cause differences and possibly another little war, and they are willing therefore to be prodigal in promises, believing that the fulfillment of such promises may be deferred, on one plea and another, for an indefinite period. Russia is playing into China's hands meantime, with a selfish purpose in view. When all the other demands have been met in some way or other, the astute Muscovite will turn up with his little bill for the accommodation. It is the duty of the other powers to baulk this strategy and to force the hands of the Chinese government. The task may not prove an easy one, and there will be many temptations to deviate from it, but we trust the newly-formed Anglo-Teutonic agreement will prove impervious to all allurements in the shape of self-interest, and outlast any attempts at new combinations for unworthy purposes.

In a lately published essay, Mr. J. L. Hammond indicts the foreign policy of the Salisbury government in terms that must even pierce the thick skin of Mr. Chamberlain. Here are a few incisive sentences: "Four years ago we were told that we could stand idly by while the Sultan massacred in thousands a community which we were bound by treaty to protect. Two years ago Russia ordered us to withdraw our ships from Port Arthur, and the government complied. The indignity was not to be redeemed by persistent assertions after our retreat that our ships had the best of rights to be there. During the South African war the German government presented certain demands in its most peremptory manner, and our government first obeyed and then complained. Recall our action on these occasions, and then recollect the exuberant enthusiasm with which certain of our chief papers and politicians adjured the greatest of empires to make war upon a couple of tiny republics with a united peasant population comparable to that of a respectable English borough—a romantic enterprise to which was to be summoned, as though to a crusade, the valor of her colonies in all the distant corners of the world." Just now there is too much khaki enthusiasm in Great Britain to make these things tell, but later on, in the time of sober second thought, a jingoism thus characterized may easily react against conservative majorities.

The forthcoming holiday number of the Advertiser will be the kind of a paper our people must want to send away to show the high water mark of journalism in these islands. In its text, its typography and its pictures, the Advertiser of January 1, 1901, cannot fail to interest and instruct everyone who sees it, particularly those living on the Mainland or abroad, who wish to know what Hawaii is like. Orders for the paper in quantities to suit, should now be placed.

The Constitution follows the flag but it takes its time about it.

THE FOOD OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 1.)

of this kind in the rear, and sometimes a dozen sets of stones will be moved by as many bullocks.

The only modern flour mills of China are at Shanghai and at Wuhu, on the Yangtse Kiang, about 240 miles north of here. The Shanghai mill will soon be doing a big business. It has been put up by a prominent American miller, with the finest of American improvements, electrical and otherwise, and it is, I am told, as good as any mill in Minneapolis, though not as large. It has cost about $100,000, is owned by Chinese capital, and will be fed with Chinese wheat. The Chinese proprietors visited the United States, carrying two or three bushels of wheat along with them to see whether our machinery would work equally well with their grain. The amount brought was so small that no test could be made, but there is no doubt as to the success of the undertaking.

CHINA'S BIG BREAD BASKET.

One of the big bread baskets of the Chinese empire is the great plain which extends north of the Yangtse. There are hundreds of miles of this region which are covered with wheat. The plain from north to south is as long as from New York to Cleveland. It is almost as wide as from New York to Pittsburg, and a great part of it contains good wheat soil. Much of the land is too high for irrigation, but the soil is so rich that in ordinary seasons it produces good crops.

I had a chat the other day with Capt. W. W. Rich, the foreign adviser to Sheng, the head of the Chinese imperial railways. Capt. Rich has traveled over most of the empire, surveying railroads and reporting on mines and other matters for Sheng. He is from Minneapolis, and ought to know wheat when he sees it. Said he:

"The wheat fields of the great Chinese plains remind me of the bonanza farms of the Dakotas. They extend on and on for miles. There are no fences and no barns—nothing but wheat! wheat! wheat! Here and there is a clump of trees. Each of the tree clumps marks a Chinese village, ranging in size from a few houses up to hundreds. The farmers live in the villages and go out from them to their work. The land is owned in small patches, but to the stranger it has no visible boundaries."

"Is the country thickly populated?"

"Yes," replied Capt. Rich. "Much more thickly than I supposed at first. I was surprised at the number of people in a village. The families are large, and you find eight or ten persons in one house. Nearly every village belongs to a clan or family. It has its head men, who act as their governors, and who are well posted on all matters connected with their localities. I talked with many of these old men. They told me that it took all the wheat they could raise to feed the local population. They could not give me any encouragement as to export. You see, I was looking up freight for a possible railroad. I asked them what they did when they had a big crop. They answered that they stored it in public granaries against the times of famine."

It is cultivated in a way that would surprise our bonanza farmers. The grain is first sowed in seed beds and the stalks transplanted, plant by plant, like rice. The stalks are set out in rows about six inches apart, in little bunches of five or six stalks. The crop is kept free from weeds. It is hoed and sprinkled with liquid manure.

In the larger wheat regions which Captain Rich saw the wheat is sown with rude drills which drop three rows at a time. The crop is hoed and scientifically cultivated, although the plowing is very shallow.

Several hundred miles above here in the Yangtse valley the farmers plant their wheat in hills. They hoe it regularly and weed it. They cut it with a sickle and flail it out on a threshing floor.

A BIG CHANCE FOR AMERICAN CORN.

Uncle Sam should profit by the approaching famine to introduce American corn. The beggars will be legion, and thousands will starve. Ship loads of corn might be sent and the food thus introduced. Sooner or later China will be our greatest corn market. When the Nicaragua canal is completed the chief fleet of the Pacific will be the corn fleet. Hundreds of steamers will then carry Indian corn from the Mississippi valley to the countless millions on the opposite side of the Pacific. Asia has more than a half billion people who want the cheapest food that will sustain life.

There is no cereal that has as much nutriment as corn. It is better and cheaper than wheat, rice, or any other, and we can raise enough to supply the world. Our corn crop is our biggest crop. We raise about two billion bushels every year, and even as things now are this has a value almost double that of the wheat crop. With the increased demand from Asia it will be worth much more and the area can be so increased that we can feed the world. At present about three-fourths of our corn is consumed in the United States, while about half our wheat is exported. In the future there will be as great a demand for corn as for wheat.

FAMINE AN OPENING WEDGE.

The coming famine should be the opening wedge. There will be a great demand for cheap bread stuffs, and if corn can be sent out at a low price it can be sold. A large amount could be given away at a profit. The cooks here are organized into a trades union or guild. If a few of these cooks were taught how to prepare the product for the public restaurants, the food might soon become popular. It could be also given out through the famine kitchens and charitable restaurants, which at such times are often established by the Chinese, and in this way might get a foothold which would be permanent.

So far our people have not appreciated this market. Some of the Chinese have tried to get corn and failed. It was only last year that one of them, according to John Fowler, the United States Consul at Chefoo, sent an order to the United States for 60,000 bushels of our corn. He offered to pay $75,000 dollars in gold for it provided it was delivered in ten weeks, but notwithstanding this, Consul Fowler could not find an American who would take the order. He cabled the offer to the State Department at Washington, but got no reply. Either the State Department could not find an American who cared to sell 60,000 bushels of corn at $1.25 a bushel, or, what is more likely, it did not think the matter worth notice. In closing his report to the department, Consul Fowler said:

"It seemed no one wanted to sell corn, yet this offer was for fifteen hundred tons, and if carried through it would have opened up a market of twenty-nine million people who subsist on that article of diet entirely."

Consul Fowler says that the people of Shantung know all about corn. They raise a great deal, but there was a failure of crops last year and the present crop is short. Chinese shelled corn in 1899 was one-third rubbish, and still it was bringing enough to lead to this offer of $1.25 a bushel for fifteen hundred tons of an article the merchants had not seen. Two other large orders were received at the same time, and that part of China was apparently ready for American corn. The State Department and the Agricultural Department should certainly look into the present situation and our American shippers may be able to work it at a profit.

The matter is not a small one. If the foreign demand for corn should be so great as to raise the price 5 cents per bushel it would increase the annual value of the corn crop of the United States by the enormous amount of $100,000,000.

An attempt was made a few years ago to introduce our corn in Europe. It failed largely through the prejudices of the Germans and others against a change of diet. There will be no such prejudice in China. The Chinese poor will eat anything that will sustain life.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

STEAMSHIP REVOLUTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

vessel makes it impossible to guide her with one rudder, accordingly she is to be equipped with two.

It is understood that the passenger accommodations of this new ship will be extremely large. There will be 850 or 900 first cabins. The second cabin section will contain in the neighborhood of 500 rooms. There will be no steerage accommodations. It is not probable that there will be any cargo capacity, as it is believed the room used for this purpose can better be utilized by the apparatus required to move economical produce and utilize the steam required for motive power.

While the new vessel will be broader in proportion to her length than some of our present liners, her draught will be in the neighborhood of thirty feet when leaving port. With a consumption of 1,800 tons of coal per day it will naturally be much lighter with coal each day of her voyage.

It is possible that nickel and other alloys will enter largely into the construction of her plates and hull in order to secure greater strength combined with less weight. The fore bulkheads, running the entire length of the engine room, will be used as the sides and fronts of the coal bunkers and will give her all the longitudinal strength of a double track railway bridge.

Elevators will be used to convey the passengers between the lower and upper decks.

The ventilation of the ship is being made a study, but the details are so far not obtainable.

All furniture and decorations are to be made, as far as possible, of hollow metal to insure the utmost lightness in material, combined with requisite strength.

FREDERICK WATSON.

PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT ELECTRICITY.

The penny-in-the-slot system of supplying gas to the poorer districts of London has proved so successful that attempts are now being made to supply electric light in the same way. The vestry of Battersea has erected a large generator station and laid the necessary cables. The fixtures are installed in each house free of cost to the customer, who simply pays for the amount of electricity he consumes. The profit derived from this method of distribution is said to be sufficient to enable the authorities to recoup themselves for the initial cost of the installation of fittings in the houses.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Blotches—*"My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches." F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of $100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employes of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;
Ten cents it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually,
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
COPTIC	DEC. 29	GAELIC	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 10
PEKING	JAN. 15	CHINA	JAN. 18
GAELIC	JAN. 23	DORIC	JAN. 29
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 2
CHINA	FEB. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 15
DORIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 8
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GAELIC	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 2
GAELIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 9

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

BACK FROM SOUTH SEAS

Globe Trotters Relate Their Experiences.

QUEEN WHO ATE HUSBAND

Lord Albert Osborne and Douglass Hall Were Here a Month Ago.

Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Douglass Hall, two Britishers who were here a few weeks ago, have been telling of the sights they saw in the South Seas. The following is a dispatch concerning them from Victoria:

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 4.—Among the passengers who arrived here on the R. M. S. Warrimoo this week were Lord Robert Osborne and Mr. Douglas Hall, two Britishers who are returning to London from an extended tour through the Polynesian group. They are spending a few days in Vancouver shooting and will then start home by way of New York. They came out to San Francisco ten months ago and sailed thence for the southern Pacific in the barkentine Tropic Bird, which took thirty days on the voyage to the paradise of the Pacific.

Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Hall bring back a tale of a war scare from Tahiti. It dates back to the Fashoda episode and the consequent murmurings of war between France and Britain. Great preparations were made by the British at Esquimalt about that time. The warships were hurriedly put in shape, provisioned and equipped for a cruise somewhere, and Frenchmen immediately suggested that it was to Tahiti that the Pheasant, Leander and Phaeton and perhaps the flagship Warspite were to go. The news was telegraphed to the San Francisco papers and to Sydney in Australia, and sailing vessels in due course carried the dread news of prospective invasion to Tahiti.

There was consternation on the island, but the "honneur de la belle France," was not to be allowed to suffer. The Frenchmen there were but two companies and the gendarmes who police the islands of the group sharpened their swords and made ready for defense "as long as life should last," they declared. They marched about the streets crying "Vive Marchand!" and "A bas l'Anglais." The tri-color was flung to the breeze and the band was prepared to be martyred for France in their defense of the Southern Isle. A fort was built in the highest altitudes of the mountains in the center of the island, which rises 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was a natural fort, with picturesquely mediaeval appearance, with drawbridge, etc. To this all the guns that could be obtained were carried and mounted. Buggies and traps carried ammunition and preparations were made to fight to the finish when the warships came from Esquimalt or Sydney. The French transport Aube, which was lying in the harbor, was brought in to the wharf and the guns were taken out of her and carried to the fort of the Forlorn Hope. Then preparations were made to sink the Aube and the soldiery gathered in the fort.

When the first day or two of the terror passed business began to be resumed and the drawbridge was left down, ready for the sons of France to make their retreat when the warships came. It was not until the day following the departure of the Australian mail steamer which brought the news of prospective fighting that the preparations were begun, in order that no word should be carried away by the steamer of the plans of defense. But day after day passed and the warships did not come. The tri-color was still waving and things were normal. Then came the day of the big scare. Out in the dimness of the night the sentries espied the coming of the warships. The enemy had come at last. It was war.

Out on the horizon the excited group which surrounded the sentry saw four twinkling lights. By the logic born of expectation these became warships to the feverish minds of the French and there was a sauve qui peut for the fort. It was a curious picture as described by those who saw it. Frenchmen rushed pellmell to the mountain fort with bundles of their belongings. Carriages and carts carried the household goods out of the reach of perfidious Albion, and when at last the drawbridge was crossed and breath regained they cried "Vive la France," and took their posts. The night dragged on and the lights came no nearer. But surely the enemy was awaiting daylight for the landing of troops to invade France's Pacific island. The sentries peered out into the night and scarcely a soul slept. At last morning came and with it the supposed warships. They were four native boats, each holding a native fisherman who had been fishing by the light of a torch—the first scare was over.

There was, however, a second scare. The Australian mail steamer was late. Several days passed beyond her usual date and still there was no sign. Never before had she been late. Surely this means that at last there was war. Again French Tahiti migrated with its wife and belongings to the fort, but hardly had they taken the covering from their guns and posted the natives when in came the steamer and the final scare was over. The martial sons of France received advices of the backdown of their country and the days of terror were over in Tahiti. The fort, however, still remains, and is an object of interest to travellers who visit the southern islands. It is called Fashoda Fort, and the name brings back memories to all Tahiti.

Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Hall spent two months at Tahiti and they say the encroachment of Chinese there struck them forcibly. There is no exclusion law in Tahiti and the Chinese are fast monopolizing the small trade. All the small traders are Chinese, and they are driving out the Tahitian small traders. The Tahitan is lazy and closes his store daily between 12 m. and 2 p. m. Not only does the Chinese keep open then but he keeps open at night. Mr. Hall met at Tahiti an Italian, who gains his living by the romantic profession of smuggling. His name is Michaelo, and it is he who is credited with bringing the Chinese to the island. He had a small sailing vessel running between China and Peru some years ago and secured 500 prisoners of war, whom he intended to take to Peru to work guano. Storms drove him toward Tahiti and he put in there. His Chinese below deck fell ill and a number died. He put their bodies overboard in the harbor, but the authorities objected. He did not know what to do with his prisoners, so a planter, just starting, took them off his hands to work the plantation. These were the first Chinese in the group. It was supposed that they wrote to their friends in the homeland and more came.

Tahiti is very fertile, but little cultivated. The land is mostly held by native owners who do not till it. There is much vanilla produced there and in the Dangerous group the natives dive for pearls with great success. After their stay at Tahiti Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Hall chartered a schooner, the Gaulois, and sailed for the Marquesas group, which is sparsely inhabited and seldom visited. These islands are controlled by the French through a few gendarmes, each of whom is in charge of big valleys in which are many hundred natives. They literally practically carry their lives in their hands. The islanders, however, have not practiced cannibalism for some time.

The tourists landed from their schooner at Tai-o-hao, the capital of Nekahavi, the principal island of the group. This was in charge of a French brigadier. The coast was high and rocky and there were no reefs there. Many natives, it was found, had died off as a result of smallpox and measles. They were nearly all tattooed, the men having their faces striped.

Among the limited number of whites at this place was a tattooed white man, an American who had deserted from one of the whaling vessels. An interesting reason was given by this man for his being tattooed.

He wanted to marry one of the landed and wealthy Marquesas Princesses, but she spurned him because he was not tattooed. How could she marry a man who was not tattooed? she said. The deserted whaler went to a tattooer and went through the painful process of having stripes pricked across his body and face. That done, he returned to his bride who was to be, but she fled from him with shrieks of laughter. She said that a tattooed white man looked too absurd to marry—and, rather than face civilization with his tattooed face, the American whaler has remained there. It was said on the island that on one occasion when an American cruiser appeared the tattooed American went on board and proudly declared his nationality.

"What, you an American!" said the Commander. "Boatswain, give him five dozen and chuck him overboard.

Whether he got the five dozen is not said, but it is told on all sides that he got the chucking overboard.

The travellers visited Vita-hu, the Queen of the Marquesans, who is beautifully tattooed. She has the record of having freed herself in a unique manner from a husband of whom she had tired. She ate him. The fights of the tribes one with another are now, the returned travellers say, opera bouffe affairs. In the last great fight the only man hurt broke his leg in running away. The natives shoot a great deal, but mostly at each others' pigs. They are great pig eaters. On this island the travellers were troubled by big sand flies. They say that this is the only island of the group on which the flies are seen, and the natives have a tradition that they were thrown on to the island, in a big cocoanut shell, by a revengeful goddess. Some fine photos of dancing girls and many curios were brought away by the two travellers.

While the Gaulois was anchored in Tawata Bay at another island of the group a Portuguese was spoken with who had been present at one of the last internecine fights. He said that he was in a canoe of one of the belligerent tribes and the boatmen saw a native of the other tribe who had been wounded. They called him to come to the canoe and on the native coming chopped off his head and ate him.

After their tour of the Marquesas Islands the travellers went to the Fiji group, and after short visits at Samoa and Cook's Island, proceeded to New Zealand, where some time was spent among the Maoris. Sentiment at Fiji, they say, was against annexation to New Zealand.

DOFFS THE ERMINE.

Judge G. B. Robertson, of Wailuku, Quits the Bench.

Wailuku has lost a district magistrate and gained a business man. Judge G. B. Robertson has resigned his position on the bench and has become plain "Mr. Robertson," proprietor of the "Wailuku Collecting and Business Agency."

He has a great and abiding faith in the future of Wailuku and holds that that city will one day be the metropolis. As editor of the Maui News, the ex-Judge has won the reputation of being the most brilliant editor and all-around newspaper man in the Maui field. In the columns of the News he comments upon the end of his own judicial career:

"We lay aside the ermine with a sigh of relief. No more will it be our painful duty to sock it to the celestial pipebitter. Never more will we apply a cooling two dollar fine to the fevered brow of the swipe fiend. For the last time have we bulged out the public treasury with fat liquor dealing fines. Henceforth we shall wend our way peacefully along paths where our nerves will not be jarred by sudden contact with the insidious search warrant or the deadly mittimus, and hereafter when we meet a gentleman in parti-colored raiment on the street, industriously pounding rocks, we can look him straight in the eye and say, 'shake not your gory locks at me, nor say that I did it.'"

STORM ON ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—About twenty steamships that should have made port have not been reported up to this morning. The storms on the Atlantic and head winds are detaining the Umbria from Liverpool, La Champagne from Havre, the Victoria from Gibraltar, the Bulgaria from Hamburg, the Minnehaha from London, the Colorado from Hull and the Rotterdam from Rotterdam. Some of the overdue fleet have been out since the last of November.

THEY HAVE DISAPPEARED

Miss Mary Hoffman and Rev. J. L. Johnson.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

She a Student of Nursing and He a Well-known Preacher of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Herald prints the following: Much speculation is being indulged in by the friends of the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson as to his whereabouts. He was last seen about one week ago at Watkins, N. Y., where he has been a patient of a sanitarium, having gone there several months ago because of a most serious attack of nervous prostration. Mr. Johnson left the sanitarium ten days ago and came to New York for some purpose, and after remaining here for one day, returned to Watkins. He stopped at the sanitarium for two days and then went away, taking all his baggage with him. He left no address, and his relatives in this city and elsewhere are wondering what has become of him.

Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Mabel Van Rensslaer, is living with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Renssalaer, at the family residence in this city.

Mr. Johnson's shattered health is said to be largely the result of his duties as one of the chaplains of the fire department, which he assumed in March, 1899, having been appointed to that position by Fire Commissioner Scannell. Several years ago he lived in Tacoma, Wash., before he took holy orders, and was a member of the local fire department of that city. For two years he slept in the engine house of the volunteer company to which he belonged, so that he might be promptly on hand whenever a fire alarm came in during the night. After leaving Tacoma he went to San Francisco, and remianed there for some time.

Mr. Johnson came to New York several years ago, and after having studied for the Episcopal ministry, was admitted to the church. He was made assistant rector of Grace Church. The fact that he had become a minister did not quench Mr. Johnson's interest in fire department affairs, however, and on March 28 of last year he received the coveted appointment of chaplain.

Mr. Johnson met the family of Miss Mabel Van Renssalaer after coming to New York, and in due time became engaged to the young woman. The wedding took place at Grace Church on April 26, 1899, and was one of the most brilliant affairs that have taken place there.

Mr. Johnson is believed to be somewhere in the West. Almost simultaneously with the disappearance of Mr. Johnson from the sanitarium at Watkins comes the discovery that Miss Mary Hoffman, daughter of Southard Hoffman, of San Francisco, who for nearly two years has attended the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, in this city, left the institution very suddenly last week. It is said that she went to San Francisco.

Miss Hoffman, who is wealthy in her own right, entered the training school for nurses simply for the purpose of gaining experience. She made excellent progress and was at the head of her class, which is to graduate early in January.

Miss Brennan, who is in charge of the school, said that she knew of no reason for Miss Hoffman's sudden disappearance, except that the young woman told her last Wednesday that she had received a dispatch containing bad news from her family in San Francisco, and that she was obliged to leave for that city.

BIG FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Fire early today almost entirely destroyed the big plant of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company. Five out of seven buildings used by the company are in ashes, and property estimated to be worth over $500,000, entirely consumed. Eleven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. The company, considered to be one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, has many contracts with the government for hoisting apparatus to be erected at coaling stations that are being established in various parts of the world.

FRAUD DOWIE SUED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Rev. William Ronden Pos is taking legal action against John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, claiming that he was libeled in the issue of Dowie's "Leaves of Healing," of October 16, in which publication the Rev. Mr. Pos is accused of fraud and immorality. Counsel for plaintiff described Mr. Dowie as a British subject, said he was now in Paris on his way to Switzerland, and asked for the court's permission to serve a writ out of its jurisdiction. Leave was granted, subject to Mr. Dowie having liberty to appeal against the order.

BISHOP KEANE TO IOWA.

ROME, Dec. 17.—At the secret consistory held today the Pope appointed a number of bishops, including Mgr. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, to the diocese of Dubuque.

Three highwaymen in San Francisco started a reign of terror on the 15th such as the city had not known for months.

PORTO RICANS ARE PUBLIC CHARGES

Conditions Wrought By the Lying Examiner of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Some of the Porto Ricans who arrived in San Francisco Friday in a destitute condition, after having been prevailed upon to refuse to go to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the sugar plantations, were taken to the Almshouse yesterday, where they will receive temporary care. A number of them had been provided with temporary quarters at a lodging house on Steuart street, while others had been given beds in the prison at the Hall of Justice. These were removed yesterday morning and have become public charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Examiner says: One of the influential men in sugar plantation circles is Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-Judge and ex-Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Islands. In last Friday's Examiner was published a letter written by him. It dealt with what he was pleased to term the "incorrect information" of this paper on the subject of the Porto Ricans, who were being imported for work on the sugar plantations of Hawaii. In that letter Mr. Thurston stated that the Porto Ricans were to be offered by R. A. MacFie, in behalf of the Hawaiian planters, the following inducements to leave their homes and settle in Hawaii:

Free passage to Hawaii for themselves and families, $20 a month wages with free residence, fuel, water and medical attendance for three years or any portion thereof that they might work.

Mr. Thurston was seen at his home in this city yesterday. He said:

"I belong to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, as all the others do; but I am not an officer and do not know any of the details of the particular transactions with these Porto Ricans. What I do know has been set forth in my communication, and the men with whom the association dealt would not do anything that was not thoroughly straightforward. Nothing could be gained by misrepresentation, and had these Porto Ricans been left alone and permitted to go aboard the Rio they would be happier than they are."

"Why, when you learned that these Porto Ricans were distrustful of the promises made them and could not rely upon Frank Alves, the man who had them in charge, was not some one sent to them who could speak their language and reassure them of the good intentions of the association?"

To this question Mr. Thurston replied:

"We had informed them of what we proposed to do before they left San Juan and had no reason for expecting that their minds would be poisoned to the extent of doubting promises made in perfect good faith. Furthermore, there was no obligation on us. We were ready in our own interests to carry these people safely to their destination and to give them all we promised, and that meant better homes and better living than they were accustomed to and better than the average laborer in California enjoys. We knew no reason why they should be dissatisfied with terms they had gladly accepted."

"Do you know that they were promised $25 apiece when they went aboard the steamer at San Juan, proper clothing to protect them in cooler climates and good food?"

"As to the $25 apiece I know nothing and can conceive no reason why such money should be paid to any of them. The food should have been good and I presume was. Clothes, too, no doubt were provided."

"Do you know that many of them reached this city practically naked, that the children wore a single garment and that some of these people in the earnestness of their distrust tried to walk from Port Costa to Oakland, and did walk ten miles in the fearful storm?"

"That is what the Examiner says and we are not to blame. We were ready to put them aboard the steamer in the proper way."

"What are the planters going to do with the Porto Ricans who are here now?"

"I cannot answer that; I am not an official of the association. We certainly need the labor there. We cannot get the class of labor in this country, and with the departure of Chinese and the diminishing number of Japanese it is necessary to get people suited for the work to take their places. None more fit than these Porto Ricans can be secured, and they will be just as happy, probably happier than they were in Porto Rico. As for the men and women who have escaped, I do not know what will be done with them. It is not my business to speak for the association. The views expressed were my own, and the facts stated were within my knowledge. That is all I have to say and more than I intended to say."

A SWINDLING COUNT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—"Count" William von Zedlitz is a prisoner here charged with having swindled nearly 100 persons by issuing fraudulent life insurance policies. The prisoner, it is claimed, secured blank policies from several prominent companies and filled them out himself, pocketing the money he received for premiums. He has been operating in Chicago for many months. The companies have had detectives searching for von Zedlitz since last spring. The prisoner cried like a child when he was confronted with the evidence against him. He is 40 years of age.

TERRIBLE FATALITY REPORTED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17.—By an accident at Beaver Brook dam, which is now being built by the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, between Stratford and Huntington, five miles from here, it is reported that fifty men are killed and injured.

Sir James Armstrong of Chicago was fined $50 and sentenced to serve one year in jail for selling medical diplomas

Weak. Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. McShane, of 82 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. Galbraith left on the Lehua Wednesday for Molokai.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is confined to his home.

Miss Gertrude Toms and William H. Stroud were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, at Kapaa, Kauai.

A reception to young men was held at the Young Men's Christian Association on Christmas and a pleasant time was reported.

C. B. Reynolds, who has just returned from a trip to the Molokai settlement, reports everything pleasant and satisfactory there.

Keep your friends posted on the prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands by sending them a copy of Thrum's Annual; sold by all book dealers and stationers.

Dr. McKibbin went away on the Kinau Wednesday, for Hawaii. He has rented his office on Alakea street and it is understood that he will retire from practice.

J. F. Hackfeld, by Paul Isenberg, his attorney de facto, has filed in the Circuit Court his bond of $3,387.79 as attorney de facto for Eliza Mansfield, one of the heiresses of the Newton property. The amount of the bond is the exact sum which the heiress receives from the recent sale.

Malulani Hospital, at Wailuku, is in a flourishing condition according to the financial report sent by that institution to the Board of Health. During the last month the receipts were $488.50 and expenditures $483.53, leaving a balance of $4.97. Their cash on hand on November 1 was $1,411.

From Boise, Idaho, comes a letter from Marcus L. Hare, an Island boy who learned the printer's trade in this city. He is now employed by the Statesman of Boise, and writes of many interesting experiences. His reports of the thermometer, much below the zero mark, cause a shiver among his friends.

Expert Gray has now a class of operators of the wireless telegraphy system from the other Islands under his instruction. It is the purpose of the special course in instructions to render each operator capable of remedying any accident that might happen at the stations on the other Islands, instead of having to send to Honolulu for assistance.

Commissions as agents of the Board of Health were issued yesterday to the following Deputy Sheriffs who have recently been appointed by the High Sheriff: Antone Fernandez, Hamakua, Hawaii; S. E. Kaluna, Makawao, Maui; John Fernandez, Ewa and Waianae, Oahu; Frank Pahia, Koolaupoko and Koolauloa, Oahu; W. M. Hergan, Hanalei, Kauai; W. O. Crowell, Koloa, Kauai; H. C. Robertson, Waimea, Kauai.

A. L. C. Atkinson, Allan Herbert, W. F. Irving, R. N. Boyd, Morris Keohokalole, E. C. Rowe and Paul Isenberg compose the committee on scope of work, appointed by the charter committee of the Independent party. F. J. Testa is the president of the charter committee, R. N. Boyd is vice president and Solomon Meheula secretary. The charter committee will meet in the near future and hear the report of the "scope" committee.

A meat inspector for Lihue, Kauai, is wanted by the Board of Health. Dr. Watt, the former incumbent, has resigned. He states that there is no one there qualified to fill the position, inasmuch as almost every resident was in the employ of the plantation, and had their hands full of other duties, or were connected with the raising and selling of cattle. Sheriff Coney will be communicated with with a request that he act as the inspector.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Board of Health was given authority at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health to confiscate and destroy all liquor found within the limits of the Leper Settlement. This was in pursuance with the resolution passed last week prohibiting either firearms or liquor to be brought within the Settlement, except as a medicine by the Board of Health. Mr. Reynolds said he had found a few bottles of gin, whiskey and beer.

Theodore Richards yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Health asking whether Relief Camp No. 2 could be continued by private means after the first of the year. He has interested himself in continuing the place for the poor people who have lived there for so many months. The Territory will sell its buildings at public auction. He stated that if the camp was being discontinued because the present drainage polluted Nuuanu stream, the sewer system could be connected with and this disadvantage removed. He wanted some assurance from the Board that he could go ahead with the sewer before making a purchase of the buildings. The matter was referred to the Executive Officer of the Board for a report.

MORE THAN 100 PERISH

German Training Ship Founders.

WRECK NEAR GIBRALTAR

Frigate Gneisenau Goes Down in Storm at Malaga--Captain Kills Himself.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The German training frigate Gneisenau has foundered off Malaga, northeast of Gibraltar. The Gneisenau foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga, where she was about to take refuge from the terrible storm prevailing. A large number of the cadets can be seen from the shore clinging to the rigging. They are shouting and signaling for help. The captain and many of the cadets have been drowned.

It is believed that forty who left in one of the ship's boats and have not been seen since, are lost. The total loss is now thought to be no less than 100. Some dispatches say 140. Forty of those saved are badly hurt.

The training ship has been at Malaga since November 1st, practicing with guns of large caliber. She had been previously at Megador, Morocco. At 10 o'clock this morning a review of the cadets was in order. The wind was extremely violent and instructions were given to stoke up as rapidly as possible. But already mountainous waves had struck the ship, snapping the anchor chains. She was driven helpless toward the port and sank. The crew threw themselves into the sea and clung to the wreckage, but the majority quickly disappeared. Captain Kresthmann died at his post.

The Malaga lifeboat made three efforts and rescued fifteen, but the weight capsized the boat and twelve were drowned. The other three were saved by means of ropes thrown to them. The port authorities saved many of the sailors. The survivors have been received at the hospital, the Hotel de Ville and private houses. All the theaters in Malaga abandoned their performances this evening. The Gneisenau, which was built at Dantzic in 1879, was an iron vessel, sheathed with wood, and had a displacement of 2,856 tons. She was 242 feet 9 inches in length, and 45 feet 11 inches in beam, having a mean draft of 19 feet 8 inches and a coal capacity of 400 tons. Her armament consisted of fourteen 5.9-inch Krupp breechloaders, two 3.4-inch quick firers, one boat or field gun, and seven torpedo tubes. Her complement was 461, and she was used for training boys.

It is rumored that the commander of the Gneisenau committed suicide when he saw that all was lost. A nephew of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, named Berndt, was among the saved, though he was injured about the head. A sailor who survived the wreck went mad as a result of his experience. The first engineer, the assistant engineer, and a number of petty officers, were drowned.

It is hoped that the guns, the treasure chest, and perhaps part of the hull may be salvaged.

OVER 100 WERE DROWNED.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—An official despatch from Malaga received here this morning, accounts for 314 survivors out of the 450 persons who were on board the German training frigate Gneisenau, which foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga yesterday, while she was taking refuge from the terrible storm prevailing at the time.

PREFERENCE BILL DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—This was the individual suspension day in the House. The speaker first recognized Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, who moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by the civil service committee to give preference to honorably discharged soldiers in the executive departments of the government. It provided that honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war and after them honorably discharged soldiers of the Spanish war and the war in the Philippines be given preference both in appointment to office and retention therein, and that loss of limbs or other public impairment, which does not incapacitate shall not disqualify them. After an interesting debate, the bill was defeated 51 to 105.

MARRIED IN YOKOHAMA.

Dr. W. F. McNutt received a letter from Yokohama yesterday announcing the marriage on November 24th of his daughter, Mary L. McNutt, and Lieutenant Ashton H. Potter, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, now on duty in the Philippines. Lieutenant Potter is a nephew of Bishop Potter of New York.

The wedding was celebrated by an Episcopal minister in the presence of the American consul at Yokohama. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. McNutt and Miss Ruth McNutt, mother and sister of the bride, Mrs. Andrew Martin and Frank Goad.

Lieutenant Potter has returned to his troop, and the bride is in Manila.

CHIPPEWA HOMESTEADS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Soon after the Senate convened today a bill extending to homestead settlers on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota the right to commute their entries was reported by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota. After a half-hour's discussion of the measure in an effort to make it general in its application, it was recommitted to the committee.

THE FRENCH IN BRAZIL

Said To Want Land in State of Para.

UNCLE SAM UNWILLING

Monroe Doctrine Would not Submit to Sale Without a Protest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The territory until recently in dispute between Brazil and France and which has been decreed to belong to Brazil, may shortly become the subject of dispute between France and the United States under the Monroe doctrine.

This territory, lying south of French Guiana, in the Brazilian state of Para, and containing 100,000 square miles, was claimed by Brazil and France and Switzerland was made arbitrator. Her decision was in favor of Brazil. It is now reported that some French financiers, anticipating that the decision would be favorable to France, had already invested their capital in this territory. They are now, it is said, trying to engineer a deal by which the French Government will buy this land from Brazil.

The State Department has absolutely no knowledge on the subject. Its attention has, however, been called to the matter and the attempt of the French capitalists to secure government aid in getting their money back will be watched with interest. There is hardly any question, it is said, at the department that such action would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine and would call forth a protest from the United States.

As long as the claim was in its original form, France might have maintained that she was simply rectifying her boundaries and that the United States could not object to that. Even in that case, a rectification of boundaries which involved an area of 100,000 square miles would be closely scrutinized. France has, however, forfeited the right to make that claim by submitting the matter to arbitration by Switzerland and getting an adverse decision. The territory has been officially decreed by the Swiss tribunal to be outside the boundaries of French Guiana.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Sugar Declined Two Points for no Assigned Reason.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The stock market opened very animated and buoyant and notable gains were scored all through the list. The international stocks were prominent in response to the earlier advances in London. The Pacifics, Southwesterns and coalers were conspicuous and showed prices ranging from 1 to 1½. The local traction stocks were equally strong. The individual transactions were very large, the first blocks changing hands running up as high as 4,000 to 5,000 shares in various cases.

Trading became irregular on heavy realizations in spots and confident buying elsewhere. Extreme variations included declines of two points in sugar. The bull interests marked up special stocks to sustain prices, but profit-taking continued on a very large scale.

There was an active demand for bonds and prices were generally higher.

Noon.—Money on call steady at 5½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange heavy with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@4.84½ for demand and at $4.80¾@4.81 for sixty days.

Posted rates, $4.81½@4.82 and $4.85½@4.86.

Commercial bills, $4.80@4.80¾; silver certificates, 64@65c; bar silver, 64c; Mexican dollars, 50¼c. Government bonds weak; refunding 2nds, registered, 104¾; do coupon, 105; 3s registered and coupon, 109¾; new 4s, registered and coupon, 138½; old 4s, registered, 115; do coupon, 115¾; 5s, registered and coupon, 113¾.

MURDERER PLEADS INSANITY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Edgar C. Burns will be placed on trial today at White Plains to answer the charge of the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, the station agent at Scarsdale, N. Y., on December 4, 1899.

Burns, it is alleged, murdered Fellows as he was returning home from the station and rifled the contents of a satchel which Fellows carried, securing about $60 in money with which he came to New York to enjoy himself. He was arrested at the bicycle races in Madison Square Garden. Burns's defense will be hereditary insanity.

NEWFOUNDLAND FINANCES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 17.—Mr. Bond, the Premier, in his negotiations with Mr. Reid, the contractor, is endeavoring to effect an amicable arrangement whereby Mr. Reid will surrender his right to the reversion of the ownership of the railroads, being compensated for the purchase and acceptance a fifty-year operating lease instead. The colony is in favorable circumstances now to make better financial arrangements. The balance sheet for the last fiscal year shows an actual surplus of $258,000, figures never previously approached in the history of Newfoundland.

SHOOTS INTO A TRAIN.

DANVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—James Stout one of the richest young men in this part of Kentucky, is in jail here charged with shooting into passenger trains on the Queen & Crescent Railroad. Stout, who has been acting queerly for several days, stationed himself on a hill two miles from town Saturday and, it is charged, blazed away at passing trains with a revolver. Several passengers had narrow escapes. Stuart Robson, the actor, and his company were on one of the trains that was shot into. Two bullets crashed through the window where Mr. Robson was seated, narrowly missing him.

THE PARIS SALON.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Next year's salon will be held May 1 to June 30 in the Grand Palais des Beaux Arts, the one permanent exposition building.

There is room for 1,500 pictures and 600 drawings, besides sculpture. Artists can show only two works each, as there is space for 800 pictures less than in the old galleries. The varnishing day will be April 30.

UNCLE SAM IN BOLIVIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A despatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro, says: It is announced that the American consul at Para has been traveling incognito through the State of Manaos, by the Amazon and its tributaries. It is believed that his journey has some relation to the reported sale by Bolivia of the territory in the so-called republic of Acre to an American syndicate.

SHELDON'S FOLLOWER.

Rev. Jos. Parker's Experiment With the London Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The first issue of the London Sun, under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Jos. Parker, pastor of the City Temple, appears this afternoon. The column where the day's betting is usually published contains, under the caption "Latest News," "The wages of sin is death," and other familiar texts, followed up by vigorous protests against gambling. The article declares "If a paper cannot live six days without pandering to the gambler, the drunkard and the sensualist, let it wither away."

In another editorial Dr. Parker urges the magistrates to "apply the cat and wipe out Hooliganism."

Otherwise the paper is much the same as usual, the advertising columns being filled with company prospectuses and the news columns announcing "Another ghastly East End tragedy."

"WHEN HE FEELS OFF COLOUR."

It would, no doubt, have been wise in Mr. D. Lanham to take a complete rest on Sundays anyway, but all the more so under the circumstances he mentions.

Mr. Lanham is a cooper, and for the last twenty-five years has pursued his calling in Charlotte Street, Brisbane, Queensland. That he is known to most of the people of the city naturally follows; for Brisbane has attained its prominence within that period.

"Some seven years ago," writes Mr. Lanham, under date of Sept. 28, 1899, "I began for the first time in my life to suffer from indigestion. With it were asthmatic symptoms, although I did not then understand that the latter complaint is often caused by the former.

"The combined diseases continued to plague me for three years, and a miserable stretch of time it was. I was reluctantly obliged to give up some of my engagements, and found that after working six days I needed a complete rest on Sundays.

"No medicines, or kind of treatment, doing me any good, I finally concluded to see what virtue there might be in Mother Seigel's Syrup. I had heard of it before, but never used it—possibly on account of the unreasonable prejudice so widely felt against advertised medicines.

"However, about four years ago my attention was strongly called to it by an acquaintance, and I tried it, yet not with any lively hope of its helping me. Nevertheless, I found it extremely beneficial. It did what no other remedy had done or even begun to do; it set me right.

"Nowadays I always keep Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house, and whenever I feel the approach of any of my former symptoms I resort to it; and it never fails to give relief.

"All my family use it whenever they are ill or depressed (probably from indigestion). One of my sons in particular, is enthusiastic in his praises ,and says there is nothing like Mother Seigel's Syrup to set him right again whenever he feels off colour.

"I am an old resident of Brisbane; having carried on a cooperage business here for the last twenty-five years. You are at liberty to publish what I have said should you think fit to do so."—D. Lanham.

"Probably from indigestion," says Mr. Lanham in accounting for the feeling of mental depression. He is wholly, luminously, right. In most instances it does come from indigestion, and so do the great majority of our troubles, of mind or body. And for indigestion, in all its forms and phases, the cure is Mother Seigel's Syrup.

INVESTIGATING HAZING.

Army Board of Inquiry Takes Testimony in Boose Case.

BRISTOL, Pa., Dec. 17.—The military board of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate charges made by the relatives and friends of Oscar L. Boose, the former West Point cadet, that he came to his death on December 5 at his home here as the result of hazing by fellow cadets at the Academy two years ago, began taking testimony here today.

The board, consisting of Major General John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East; Brigadier General Alfred E. Bates, and Colonel J. [illegible] House, Deputy Judge Advocate General, arrived here this morning. They were met at the railroad station by William H. Boose, the father of the former cadet, and Rev. Alexander Allison, pastor of the Bristol Presbyterian Church, the worshipping place of the Boose family. The inquiry was held in the pastor's study.

The entire Boose family was present. The inquiry began at 10:30 o'clock, the first witness called being Mr. Boose, who was invited to tell all he knew. Mr. Boose stated that Oscar entered the Academy on June 16 1898. Soon after letters were received from him stating that he had been hazed.

THE POPE ON CHINA

Inspired Pastoral Letter On Massacres.

TELLS REASONS FOR IT

Celestials Have Reasons To Believe Landgrabbing Is Mixed With Christianity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A despatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says: Cardinal Vaughan has issued a pastoral letter on the subject of Chinese massacres, declaring that the political encroachments of European powers, especially Germany and Russia, are largely responsible for the recent uprisings.

The Cardinal's letter is supposed to be inspired by the Vatican. He says: "While the social upheaval of China was primarily a revolt against Christianity, its most recent phase was roused into activity by the encroachments of foreign powers, notably Germany and Russia, on Chinese territory, by the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager, and by the encouragements given the native secret societies to combat the reforms promulgated by the Emperor.

"The murder of two German missionaries in Shan Tung made a pretext for the seizure by Germany, shows how well the soil was prepared, even antecedently, for the causes enumerated for the more extensive movements that followed.

"The danger to which Christians in China are likely to be exposed in consequence of foreign aggression, is thoroughly realized by those interested in missions, and was pointed out in one of our church magazines as far back as May, 1898.

"The action of Germany in seeking territorial compensation was especially referred to as being likely to lead to identification in the heathen mind of western religion with western politicians.

"This has literally come to pass, rendering the recent upheaval doubly formidable, as a combination of fanatical fury with political hatred of foreigners."

WILLIAM TO SOLDIERS.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Emperor William, in his speech yesterday on the occasion of the reception given here to a portion of the German contingent, which recently arrived from China, said to the returned soldiers: "With anxious forebodings and heavy heart I witnessed your departure from the Fatherland. The efforts which awaited you could be foreseen. For what you have suffered I offer you my thanks in the name of the entire fatherland. You have under all circumstances upheld your oath to the flag. I am firmly convinced that each has done his duty in the hour of need. You have not yet quivered; no hand has trembled. Thus were the victories gained. None among you can know with how great joy the news was received of your victories, in which the army and navy together were concerned.

"Yes, the great Emperor-King, by whose statue you have marched today, now looks down upon you. The help of God which has hitherto been with us will continue on our side also in the future."

His Majesty also referred to the comrades who are still in the far east.

LEGION OF HONOR FOR HER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Paris says: The cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Madame Bersthorn, wife of the Austrian charge d'affaires at Peking, for her heroic conduct and assistance to the French during the siege of the legation. Only one other foreign woman has been thus decorated. She is Marie Schellenck, a Belgian woman, who disguised her sex and joined Napoleon's army as a private soldier and became a corporal, a sergeant and then a lieutenant.

She served seventeen years, went through twelve campaigns and was eight times wounded. Napoleon decorated her personally in 1808. This Napoleonic affair is recalled in the decoration of Madame Bersthorn, who, with her husband, is rewarded for their personal bravery in defending the French legation after Minister Pichon had gone to the British legation.

NEW PLAY FOR ADA REHAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Ada Rehan has secured the American rights to a new play by Felix Phillipps, and will be seen in it after the close of the season in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." Miss Rehan is to act the part of a woman who sets out to find a person really guilty of a crime for which her husband is imprisoned. It has recently been performed with great success in Berlin. Klaw & Erlanger, Miss Rehan's managers, acted for her in the matter.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 249 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents H. I.

RHEUMATISM

No sure cure is yet known for chronic rheumatism. No man living can cure it always. He can try. If he fails he can try another way.

There are many ways, some harmless; others worse than the rheumatism. Better not take the chance of quack medicines.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil cures rheumatism only by expelling it out by vital force. If it succeeds, it succeeds; if it fails, it fails. It never poisons.

nese from Mott street who testified that they are acquainted with the alleged father of the prisoner, but they were not aware that the prisoner is his son. Their evidence went to show that the prisoner had never been out of the rice fields until arrested last summer. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

JOHN A. PORTER DEAD.

PUTNAM, Conn., Dec. 15.—John Addison Porter, former private secretary of President McKinley, died at his residence here today. He had been ill for many weeks with a malignant intestinal disease. An operation which was performed nearly two months ago served to stay the progress of his malady, but could not entirely arrest it. His condition, however, was such that he was able to sit about the house and on Wednesday last he went for a drive. On Thursday he began to sink and never rallied, being unconscious much of the time until he died. Shortly before the end came he recognized members of his family who were at his bedside and bade them farewell.

HARD WORK FOR CABLE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Corliss of Michigan, whose Pacific cable bill seems to be favored over that passed last session by the Senate, today announced that he had secured the signatures of 150 members of the House agreeing to ask for a rule making his bill the special order after the holiday recess. The Corliss bill provided for the laying of the cable by the War Department and the ownership and control of the line by the Government instead of granting a subsidy to a private company as the Senate bill contemplates. The general sentiment of the House seems to be in favor of the Corliss bill, and with such a large proportion of members pledged to consider it its chances seem to be good. Representative Kahn, who is devoting much effort to securing consideration of the bill said tonight he believed it would be favored and that the Senate would eventually accept it.

HANCOCK'S CHINESE FIRED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Kahn has succeeded in obtaining an order replacing the Chinese crew of the transport Hancock with white men. He received the following telegram this morning from J. Bell, secretary of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union: "Transport Hancock has Chinese crew. I am ready to replace them with white men at any time."

Mr. Kahn immediately called the matter to the attention of Quartermaster General Ludington ,and after a conference with Assistant Meiklejohn, who gave him full authority, Ludington wired to Depot Quartermaster Long at San Francisco to discharge the Chinese crew, make arrangements to transport the Chinese back to China and engage a white crew in both the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments. This affects about seventy-five men.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or red and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

A new revolt threatens Venezuela.

Thibet is said to be seeking independence.

The Oakland morgue wagon is an automobile.

Work on the Bankruptcy bill has been postponed.

France claims to have the speediest railway trains.

The English Parliament closed with a lively debate.

The Phoenix, A. T., carnival was an immense success.

The Sanshi Bank affairs are worse than were supposed.

A French scheme is afloat to establish a colony in Brazil.

A Chicago artist, A. N. Pell, shot the girl who rejected him.

Two negroes were lynched in Indiana by a big mob December 16.

The smallpox situation in Eastern Utah is becoming alarming.

The Senate worked the greater part of last week on the Canal treaty.

Major Hawley, U. S. A., was married in Los Angeles to Mrs. Hepburn.

Senator Depew's niece, Miss Annie Paulding, will wed a Naval officer.

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats Zeitung, died December 15.

The newly appointed Japanese Consul for San Francisco is K. Uyeno.

The next Women's Christian Temperance convention will meet in Texas.

The National Civic Federation conference met in Chicago December 16.

Jean de Aeszke will sail early in January to fill his American engagement.

Russia will absorb Manchuria, according to the latest report from Peking.

A new independent sugar refining company will be formed in Philadelphia.

Ada Rehan has secuerd the American rights to a new play by Felix Phillipps.

Hypnotism was used with success in a surgical operation in Chicago, December 15.

The widow of Calvin S. Brice passed away on the anniversary of her husband's death.

A cable from Peking on the 16th instant says that Prince Tuan is under arrest.

Clement's disaster has aroused England to the fact that the Boers are not beaten.

Catholic churches will celebrate the century's end in the United States and elsewhere.

The section of Peking controlled by Americans already shows remarkable improvement.

Robert Riley, a 12-year-old boy of Keswick, saved the lives of three children from fire.

Last year's production of precious metals was the greatest output on record in America.

The Reichstag, after two months of hard work, adjourned for the holidays on December 16.

M'Farland of California and Eikes, his team mate, won the six day cycle race in Chicago.

Tolstoi's new drama, "The Corisse," will be put on the stage in St. Petersburg next month.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's legacy of over two million dollars has been paid to her. She was Theresa Fair.

The Pope declared his conviction that the United States should retain its hold on the Philippines.

Robbers in an Illinois town tied up a marshal and robbed two stores but failed to wreck a bank.

There was a serious fire in the construction department at the Norfolk Navy Yard December 16.

A Santa Monica man shot several men who attempted to serve a warrant on him and then killed himself.

The number of shops and houses burned at Canton, China, on the 16th instant is estimated at 2,000.

The Civil Commission held in Manila last month provides for payment of all salaries in United States coin.

Great Britain is dunning the Ottoman Empire and energetic means will be taken to effect a settlement.

Minister Limautour's report of the financial condition of Old Mexico produced an excellent impression.

General Chaffee has received notice of converts armed with modern guns blackmailing villages in China.

Morris E. Howlett won the $500 prize for the best exhibition of four-in-hand driving at the New York horse show.

George S. Edgar, a Chicago millionaire, has been sued for divorce by his wife because of the rules he posted in his household for the guidance of his family.

James E. Scripps, who built Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, Detroit, Michigan, at a cost of $90,000, demands its return, as he is displeased at the form of service used in it.

Copper in paying quantities has been discovered in the Watchung Mountains, two miles north of Boundbrook, N. J. The fact that a copper vein had been found has just been made known. It having been developed that the mine has been worked secretly by New York men for several months.

BEET SUGAR HOLDINGS.

PENNGROVE, Dec. 16.—Manager K. G. Raaf of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, at Reclamation, in the southern part of this township, has under way a deal for the purchase of 1,200 acres of land on the Senator Jones ranch, in the lower Sonoma valley, immediately adjacent to the company's present large ranch, and should the deal be made the sugar-beet acreage in Sonoma county will be almost doubled. On their Reclamation ranch the company expects to raise more than 15,000 tons of beets next season, and should the Jones ranch be bought it will yield almost as large a crop.

DEPUTIES DOOM ABSINTHE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A cable to the World from Paris says: "The Chamber of Deputies at last has voted the death of the "green fairy," absinthe. It was done by means of a short amendement proposed by Vaillaint, Socialist Deputy, during the debate over the new law for the regulation of the sale, manufacture and taxation of beverages.

Vaillant's amendment reads: "The manufacture, importation or sale of all liquors, alcohols or drinking mixtures declared injurious by the Academy of Medicine, or containing substances so declared in any quantity whatsoever, is hereby forbidden."

OLDEST CONFEDERATE DEAD.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—General Michael J. Bulger, a distinguished Confederate general and public man, died early this morning at the home of his son, Senator Thomas Bulger, Dadeville, Ala. General Bulger was the oldest Confederate officer of veteran living, being 100 years of age.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President
P. C. Jones .....Vice-President
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier
F. C. Atherton.....Assistant Cashier

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Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
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Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Mr. Krueger wired from The Hague on the 18th that he had not arrived at any decision with regard to visiting America.

TSUKIJIMA MARU LOST

Mystery of a Japanese Disaster.

WRECKED ON A SHOAL

All Efforts To Find the Vessel Fail--Sorrow Among Many Relatives.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 10.—Alarming items of intelligence about the Tsukijima Maru are now arriving thick and fast, and there seems, says the Japan Times, to be no longer any room for doubting that the worst that had been apprehended about her has happened. The unknown corpse washed ashore on the beach of Shizuura, near Numazu, has been identified by the search party dispatched by the Merchants' Marine School to be that of Mr. Matsumoto, captain of the ill-fated ship. A door of the students' berths quarter has also been discovered, while within the space of about one mile radiating from the shoal of Senoumi, off the coast of the province of Suruga, broken spars and other things have been found drifting. An experienced sailor is of opinion that the ship must have been wrecked on the shoal, which is only 18 fathoms deep, while all the surrounding places in the Bay of Suruga have a depth of from 800 to 700 fathoms; the shoal is a terror to sailors, and as it is a place of danger even in ordinary days, it must be tenfold more so on the occasion of such a storm as raged on the 18th ult. when this terrible disaster must have happened.

The faculty of the school and several officials of the Shipping Bureau of the Department of Communications hurriedly started for the scene of the disaster on Friday evening, while at the same time the Navy was asked to despatch warships to renew the search. The crew numbered 122, many more than we had previously reported, of whom 79 were students of the school and had most of them graduated from the class room course. Thus hundreds of families have been made desolate by this awful incident, thousands of persons are thrown in deep grief, and the whole nation is made to mourn over the sudden loss of about 80 young students who were destined to become mates and captains of ocean-going steamers. A slight hope is entertained about the fate of some of them, for it is just possible that the boats may have been lowered and that a number of the crew may have got into them before the total destruction of the ship. This last hope may not be realized, however, considering all things. The ship was launched three years ago, and had a gross tonnage of 1,519 tons. As is the case on most training ships now, she had to make use of her sails in ordinary weather, and only fell back on steam power in time of necessity, a complete set of engines having been provided for that purpose. She had a cargo of 1,545 tons of coal, a fact which reflects somewhat on the school. The captain and a few others being members of the Yusen Kaisha, an official of that company has been sent to the scene of the disaster.

The cruiser Musashi, lying at anchor in the port of Shimizu, has been ordered by the Navy to go in search of the Tsukijima Maru.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 12.—Beyond the identification of the remains of Capt. Matsumoto, no other important discovery has been reported so far from the searching parties, for search is now going on at several places, both on land and sea. One piece of news of some importance is that which reached the Merchants' Marine School on Saturday last to the effect that the site of the place where the wreck of the ship occurred has been ascertained to be that where the remains of the captain had been found. In other words, the place of the disaster is judged to have been Seno umi, for it was there that the captain's remains were discovered by the fishermen of Shizu-ura, in the water and not, as previously reported, washed ashore. The Chuo's special correspondent sends an account of the story which these fishermen told him about the discovery of the corpse. According to that account, it was in the afternoon of the day following the gale that those fishermen, numbering ten in all, went to the Seno-umi shoal for fishing, only to discover that the place was littered with broken spars and such like things, a few of which they picked up. Soon one of the fishermen detected a corpse bobbing up close by the boat, and they thought that some big vessel must have been wrecked thereabouts. Anyhow they decided to lift the corpse up into their boat, and they proceeded to do so, according to an interesting custom faithfully adhered to by the fishermen living along the adjoining coast when they happen to come across a corpse at sea. "In Shizu-ura," said one of the fishermen with whom the correspondent in question had an interview, "In Shizu-ura, it has been always customary for the fishermen, when they meet with a human corpse at sea, to lift it up carefully, and in accordance with a certain rite. One of the fishermen in a boat crawls into the hold, and another addresses the corpse in this way: "Can't you give us a good catch? If you do we'll lift you up and treat you very carefully." Then the man in the hold has to answer thus: "All right, I shall." This ceremony was faithfully gone through by the ten fishermen above mentioned, and then they lifted up the corpse of an unknown gentleman, which they found to be dressed in foreign garment and that of a man of fine appearance.

The fishermen searched the pockets for anything that give clue to the identity of the unknown dead, but there was nothing in them. The pious fishermen were not deceived, for that night they got a splendid catch, and in the evening of the following day they returned to Shizu-ura, with the corpse in their boat. They reported the matter to the Village Office, and the unknown remains were interred with due ceremony on the 21st ult. Such was the account which those fishermen told the correspondent of the Chuo about the corpse of Captain Matsumoto, which was afterward identified by the deceased's own wife.

FOREIGNERS IN JAPANESE EMPLOY.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 14.—The loss of the Tsukijima Maru with all navigation cadets on board, has suggested an inquiry into the question of the employment of foreigners in the Japanese Commercial Marine. Figures relating to the subject are published as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

	1896. Jap.	1896. For.	1897. Jap.	1897. For.	1898. Jap.	1898. For.
Masters	252	328	346	362	339	141
1st officers	163	111	159	109	154	22
2d officers	221	73	214	78	149	16

SECOND CLASS.

Masters	448	2	480	2	305	—
1st officers	455	10	560	10	473	—
2d officers	1,164	10	1,936	11	1,459	—

THIRD CLASS.

Masters	—	—	8	—	60	—
Officers	—	—	1,391	—	8,142	—
Chief Engineers	165	203	228	212	252	67
First Class Engineers	309	146	370	149	406	25
Second Class Engineers	286	4	443	4	383	—
Third Class Engineers	886	—	1,109	—	1,036	—
Totals	4,478	887	7,044	938	13,149	276

The steady displacement of foreigners by Japanese is plainly shown in this table, but it is feared that the loss of the Tsukishima may deter Japanese students.

Much Credit Due the Empress.

According to a writer in the St. James Gazette, a part of the credit for the wonderful development of Japan in civilization is due to the Empress Haruko. She married the Emperor thirty years ago, and, like him, is a strong supporter of Western ideas. The Emperor is the 121st in his line, and the first who has given his wife a seat at his table and a voice in the national councils. She set the example in abandoning the customs of staining the teeth and shaving the eyebrows.

PARSONAGE FOR CENTRAL UNION

Ashley's House on Thurston Avenue Bought for $17,000.

Some quick work was done by the committee which was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter of purchasing a parsonage for Central Union Church a few evenings ago. Before the committee had fairly got to work, a chance for a desirable purchase came up. Without more ado some members of the church contributed the necessary money and the place was bought.

A more suitable and at once a more comfortable and pleasant place could not have been found in the City. It is the new mansion and lot of W. George Ashley on Thurston avenue. The reason for the prompt purchase was that another offer of $500 more was already out, and the opportunity had to be grasped at once. The property will be for the time, put in trust by the contributors, so that it will remain optional with the church whether or not it shall be made into a parsonage. In the meantime it will be placed at the disposal of the pastor, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, under the trusteeship.

The lot upon which the house is situated is a little over a half-acre in area, and the house, besides being fitted with modern improvements, is large, airy and commodious. It is a two-story house and has large rooms on the lower floor particularly well adapted for pastoral receptions. It is elevated and has the purest air, besides commanding a beautiful view of the city, the mountains and the ocean. The price of the lot and house was $17,000.

REPORT ON SHIPPING

Secretary of the Territory Sends it to Washington.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper has compiled the list of vessels which have entered and departed from the harbor of Honolulu during the past year. The compilation is taken from the records of Harbor Master Fuller. The typewritten work covers several immense sheets of paper.

The report has been gotten up by Mr. Cooper to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury in order to show that official the need of large appropriations for harbor improvements, not alone for Honolulu but for others ports in the Islands. The report will be sent on the Peking.

MORE LABORERS COME TO HAWAII

Ninety-two Portuguese Arrive on Warrimoo for Lihue

Portuguese laborers to the number of ninety-two, consisting of fourteen women, eighteen children and sixty men, came in on the steamer Warrimoo yesterday morning from Vancouver. They came to go to work on the Lihue plantation on Kauai and the officers on the Warrimoo were extremely glad to be rid of their passengers. They are the second lot that have arrived this week, the Rio having brought in another party of seventy-nine. One of the Warrimoo's officers said that owing to the rough time at sea and the laziness and lack of ambition on the part of the majority of the men, they lay in their bunks for nearly a week, and in order to cleanse their quarters it was necessary to smoke the men out with sulphur and hot coals. Had this not been done there would have been great danger of disease on board the ship.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Warrimoo, the Kaiulani steamed alongside, and the Portuguese were hustled off the vessel with slight ceremony, on to the latter. Some trouble connected with the baggage delayed the Wilder vessel for some time, but finally she was taken in tow by the tug Fearless, which left her in the harbor anchored. Late in the afternoon the passengers were transferred to the steamer Waialeale, which took them to the place for which they are bound.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Down from Heaven a light is streaming,
On a band of shepherds beaming;
Lo! an Angel bright appears,
Brings glad tidings to their ears.

Love divine, than evil stronger,
Sends a Savior—man no longer
Helpless lies enthralled to sin,
Now its conquest will begin.

Pledge of love all love outvieing,
In a lowly manger lying,
Is the babe of wondrous birth,
Gift divine of God to earth.

Hark! the seraph song ascending,
Heavenly sweet the voices blending,
Glory be to God above!
Highest glory—that of love.

"Jesus, Savior," they are singing,
"Peace to earth and good will bringing,
Thou to men gone far astray,
Home to God will show the way."

J. HARDY.

Christmas, 1900.

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm, 484 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, "and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed to in any way relieve me, and the trouble became almost chronic. After suffering several months I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I beg to assure you that I was most agreeably surprised to find after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

The Governor of Kiang Su has sent presents worth 60,000 taels to the Empress Dowager for her birthday.



SPIRIT of Love, I pray,
On this Holy Christmas morn,
Build Thou within my heart a Bethlehem
That there the Savior may be born.
That which I seek I ask not for myself alone,
But for each soul eternal, all the Father's own.
Lest we remember not the meaning of today,
Let us, aspiring, lift our hearts and pray.

To him who feels the import of the time,
From frozen fields to sunny tropic clime,
There comes upon this day a magic calm,
Healing his world-wounds like a precious balm,
Creating new his love for human-kind
And leaving little life-lusts far behind.
So let the spirit of this Christmas Day
Expand the heart and drive all care away.

"Peace on earth, good will to every man,"
God's message to the world when Christmastide began,
Sounds round the earth at this time, year by year,
Stirring the souls of those who will but hear,
Forever feeding Hope's undying flame—
That some day Christ will to the world proclaim
Sweet Peace the ruler—and inhuman War,
Stript of his power, on Time's sad face a scar.

In every heart and home on this, Christ's natal-day,
May joy abound and peace and love hold sway.
And may each soul, held by the Father dear,
Find Christmas every day throughout the year.
Let joy become more joyous, sorrow sleept
As, shining o'er the desert, hills and deep,
The Star of Bethlehem, radiant in the morn,
Proclaims the Savior of the World is born.

Christmas, 1900. WILLIAM F. GARIN.

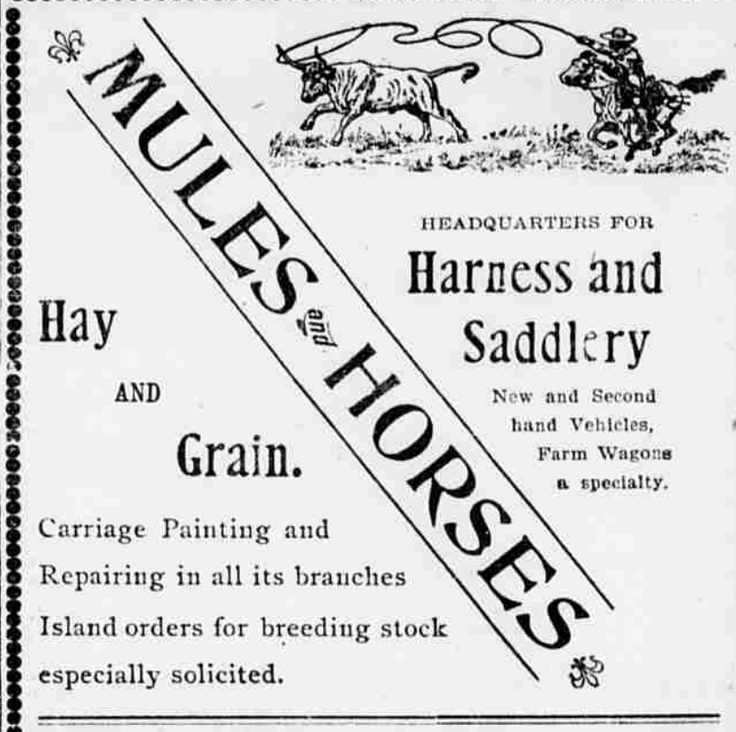
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Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	55,000,000
Total reichsmarks	63,850,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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AGENTS FOR

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all Kidney complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In Boxes to fit each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Dispensary, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 25.

I. I. stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Kona and Kau.

I. I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Hammaulu.

I. I. stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Eleele.

Am. sp. John Currier, Lawrence, from Seattle, 28 days, with brick, lime, hay, etc., to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Wednesday, December 26.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, Buford, from San Francisco, December 17, with stores for Manila.

Br. S. S. Carmarthenshire, Bindloss, from Port Townsend, en route to Australia, in distress.

Am. bk. Kaiulani, Dabel, 24 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 25.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, December 26.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai and Lanai ports.

I. I. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

I. I. stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

I. I. stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Anahola.

Stmr. Upolu, Dalton, for Kona ports.

H. N. gas. schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for Kauai ports.

Thursday, December 27.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for windward Oahu ports.

Am. bk. W. B. Flint, Johnson, with sugar for San Francisco.

Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, with sugar for San Francisco.

Br. S. S. Carmarthenshire, Bindloss, for Port Albert.

TO SAIL TODAY.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, Buford, for Manila, about noon.

I. I. stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

W. stmr. Hawaii, Nicholson, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukaiau, Ookala, Laupahoehoe, Papaaloa, Hakalau and Honomu, at noon.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, December 26.—Dr. R. McKibbin, C. B. Cottell, wife and boy; Miss M. Bailey, A. S. Hartwell, W. O. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Alex. Robertson, Mrs. W. F. Mossman, Mrs. Robt. Sieth, Mr. Ball and wife, C. Achong, W. Searby, Master H. Castle, Jas. T. Taylor, W. J. Forbes, W. R. Castle, J. B. Castle, Miss Kate Mossman, Miss Y. Mossman, Daniel Naauao, W. H. Beers, W. W. Cluff, N. C. Murdock, Miss van Deerlin, Mrs. E. C. Bond, Rev. S. P. Perry, Rev. J. P. Erdman, A. Bitteridge, W. A. Rowell, K. Brown, A. L. Castle, Miss J. L. Larson, Miss Krueger, C. Kinney, G. W. Paty, B. H. Zabbon, David Louis Kalani, Master E. Cannon, Geo. L. Cannon and wife, S. E. Wooley, Wm. Williamson, D. A. E. Blake, D. A. Irwin, S. Peiser, J. W. Keystone, Jr., J. E. Miller, F. Carty and wife, ... Zablan, Rev. J. B. Kamakele, Rev. S. Yamada, W. R. Kamanas, Mrs. Keohokalole, Mrs. A. Lyons, Miss M. Chamberlain, Miss L. Vestal, Miss B. Horner, Miss H. Kekuewa, Mrs. J. H. Defrees, C. H. Fairer and wife, J. G. Sirras, Miss M. G. Campion, Mrs. Mervy H. R. Hitchcock, J. Wilcock, W. E. Skinner, C. C. Bitting, R. W. Carter, D. P. Thompson, P. Peck, Geo. C. Rowell, J. W. Cathcart, C. A. Doyle, Rev. J. Inumura, Rev. L. Seramoto, Mr. Lichung, A. Dorago, J. P. Purdy, Rev. M. Tanaka, L. C. Howland.

For Molokai and Lanai ports, per stmr. Lehua, December 26.—Dr. W. J. Galbraith, Wm. Galbraith, C. B. Howland, R. W. Shingle.

BATTLE-SCARRED FLAG.

Christmas Memento From Negros Island Received by H. M. Dow.

An interesting Christmas package was received the other day by Chief Clerk Dow, in the office of the High Sheriff. It came from the Philippines and contained a battle-smoked, bullet-tattered American flag. The present came from Sergeant E. D. Lewis of Co. D, Sixth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Negros Island.

Lewis was one of the soldiers who were so ill in Honolulu when the troops were first sent out by the United States to the Philippines and he went to the convalescent hospital on the slope of Punchbowl Hill. While recovering there he became acquainted with Mr. Dow, who so kindly gave the use of his land for the nursing back to health of the soldier boys.

No history came with the flag, and through some mistake only the last page of the letter which was evidently written to accompany it was enclosed. Mr. Dow is looking for an explanatory letter by the next steamer, outlining the service the mutilated flag has done. The sender must have discovered his mistake soon after mailing the package and the rest of the letter will probably be forthcoming in the next mail.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

It is expected that Andrew Carnegie will be chosen president of the United States Golf Association at its forthcoming meeting. The present head of the organization, Washington H. Thomas, does not wish to fill the office again and Mr. Carnegie will be chosen unless he refuses. The millionaire is an enthusiast of the links, but he is much opposed to professionalism in the game.

THE WAGES OF SIN HERS

Japanese Woman Was Nearly Murdered.

ASSAILANT IS CAPTURED

Kaga, a Vagrant, Wields a Jack Knife In an Effort To Kill.

Filled with jealous rage over the refusal of money which he had been in the habit of getting daily from one of the Japanese of Iwilei, Kaga, a Japanese vagrant, attempted early yesterday morning to murder Toma, a comely Japanese woman. Kaga endeavored to end her life with an ordinary jackknife known as the "IXL". Owing to the desperate defense put up by his would-be victim, he was foiled and fled when he heard the noise of people hurrying to the scene.

The woman, as is customary among the inmates of Iwilei, gave her earnings to Kaga regularly, but a short time since they quarreled and she refused to do so longer. Both had lived in a room just outside the confines of the stockade, but after the quarrel the woman took up her residence in her numbered room in the stockade. Kaga endeavored to gain the woman's favor again but in vain.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while Toma was sleeping, a knock at the door awakened her. Kaga asked to see her for a moment, saying he desired to patch up the quarrel. Unsuspecting, Toma opened the door, and the Japanese rushed upon her and made a savage thrust at her with a knife. A deep gash was opened in her forehead. She retreated to a corner and the man again assaulted her. She threw up her arms for protection and screamed for help. Notwithstanding her defense, she was cut on the temple and one slash narrowly missed her eyes. At length other Japanese heard the screams and rushed to assist Toma, finding her lying on the floor with blood streaming over her face. Kaga dropped his knife, left his hat, and fled.

Policeman Spencer, the resident officer of the stockade, was awakened and sent the woman to the Japanese Hospital. After her wounds were dressed she told the story of the assault and said Kaga was her assailant. Her arms show the marks of the struggle, being gashed in many places. The knife was wrapped with cord at the joint to prevent it closing.

Kaga left the scene of his assault in a hack driven by a Chinese.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night Kaga came to the police station and gave himself up. He simulated drunkenness and said he had been drinking "plenty saki." Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth saw at a glance that the drunkenness was put on and shook him vigorously. The man sobered up in an instant.

The assailant of the woman was bundled into a hack and taken to the Japanese hospital. When Toma saw Kaga she rose up on her elbow and exclaimed: "That him! That him, sure! I know him—Kaga!"

Kaga was subjected to a searching examination at the Deputy Sheriff's office. He admitted that he had stabbed the woman but said he was intoxicated at the time. He said he had braced himself up for the occasion by drinking "plenty saki." He said he had trouble with her and his wife and had tried to get out a warrant for his wife for desertion about the time he quarreled with Toma.

When he went to Toma's room yesterday morning it was for the purpose of inducing her to return to Japan. She would not agree with him and he says he picked up a pair of scissors from the table and struck her with them. Afterwards, hearing others coming to her rescue, he went out and jumped into a hack and drove away. He stated he went to Punahou and paid the hackman $2.25. When asked where he had been all day he said abruptly, "In the bushes." He wore a straw hat which he said he had gotten at a barber shop at the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets. He said he had eaten nothing all day, nor had drunk anything, yet he claimed to be drunk when he came to the station house.

The Deputy Sheriff suddenly leaned forward and asked him how the blood stains happened to get on his shirt cuffs. Kaga was taken aback by this discovery and replied he didn't know. The cuffs were deeply stained with blood. The coat he wore was evidently borrowed from a friend, as it was much too small for him. When asked where the knife was he calmly put his hands into his pocket and seemed surprised that it was not in his clothes.

No amount of questioning would cause him to tell where he had stayed all day. The police, from their investigations, are convinced he was hidden in a friend's house and that upon legal advice which the friends obtained decided to give himself up. Toma Abe, the Japanese officer, says that by this action he lost the $50 reward which the High Sheriff offered. In lieu of $2,000 bail Kaga was placed in a cell for safekeeping. He is charged with assault to commit murder.

NO TORPEDO BOATS.

Definite Decision Against Building Them by Navy.

"A definite decision not to build any more torpedo-boat destroyers or torpedo-boats has been reported by the naval authorities," says the Marine Review; "and unless Congress should direct to the contrary, this policy will be adhered to during the present administration of the Navy Department in directing the board of construction to prepare a program of naval increase for the next fiscal year, the Secretary of the Navy suggested that there be no provision for torpedo craft. This suggestion led to considerable discussion in the board as to the utility and practicability of destroyers and torpedo boats, and there appeared to be an almost general sentiment that there was little to gain and much to lose in their construction.

From the technical standpoint it was shown that these vessels deteriorated very rapidly when not in service, and that their enforced idleness during the winter months had a ruinous effect on hull and machinery. From the standpoint of their usefulness as war machines, there was a surprising unanimity of opinion in the board that torpedo-boats were largely experimental and that they had never demonstrated what had been claimed for them.

Some of the members of the board expressed the belief that torpedo craft were more troublesome than useful in hostile operations and could just as well be dispensed with; even where an American fleet was operating against an enemy's naval forces to which a strong torpedo-boat flotilla was attached. While no more definite information as to the views expressed by members of the board on the subject is obtainable, it is known that there was a cordial endorsement of the views of the department proper that no more vessels of that type should be constructed."

DISOBEDIENCE APPROVED.

A Chinese Girl Who Would Not Go With Disreputable Mother.

A half Chinese girl named Ami appeared before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning on a charge of disobedience proffered against her by her mother. It seems that the girl, who has not been living with her parents, was met by her mother on the street, who told her she was going to Kauai, and said that Ami must prepare to go along with her. The girl refused to go, and the mother thereupon swore out a warrant of arrest.

At the request of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth a nolle prosequi was entered. Judge Wilcox readily acceded to the request, remarking that he knew the mother of the girl, and that she was not a fit person to have charge of her daughter in any case. For a long time the girl has been away from home, and it was only when she had arrived at an age where she could do as she pleased that the mother attempted to exact obedience. Ami said that she would not go to Kauai with her mother because she knew what it meant for her, and she would rather be locked up. When the matter was explained to him Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth let the girl go on her own recognizance.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

A Letter Concerning Death of Archibald C. Steele.

The report of the death of Archibald C. Steele, business manager of the Hilo Tribune, was apparently confirmed by a letter received by Government Forester David Haughs, as follows:

"Kailua, Dec. 24, 1900.

"Friend Davie:—I have just heard from Hilo that Archie Steele had died, I believe last night; some sort of a fever. I got no particulars and just have time to drop a few lines to let you know. Hard lines on the girl, isn't it? Poor Archie. I tell you it gave me a shock when I heard it; could hardly believe it, but the man who telephoned me said it was a God Almighty's truth. Yours, M. B. MACFARLANE."

DEATH OF A. A. DOIRON.

Oldtime Jeweler Passes Away Aged Eighty-seven Years.

A. A. Doiron, one of the old kamaainas of Honolulu, a man well known throughout the Islands, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Nott.

He was an octogenarian, his age being a little over 87 at the time of his death. He had been a jeweler and watchmaker while he was able to work but of late years his infirmities had caused him to retire from business. He has resided with his daughter for many years. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams.

Sick Headache



Is the cause of untold suffering to many women; of neglected families and unhappy homes. Pleasure is banished from the life that is subject to these attacks, and yet it is possible to be free forever from such trying ordeals. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by enriching the blood, toning up the nerves, and strengthening the stomach, make sick headache impossible, and restore nervous energy to the despondent sufferer. The full name:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is on every package of the genuine.

Mrs. Fannie B. Stoffle, of Martinsville, Mo., says: "I used to have terrible sick headaches, which I had as far back as I can remember. In recent years they were getting worse. A few years ago I took treatment of a specialist in Kansas City, but it only relieved me for a while. When I came here two years ago my health was miserable. My husband, who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, insisted that I commence using them. After taking a few doses I could see an improvement, and my headache spells were not so severe. I used four boxes, and since that time I have not had any of those attacks, and I never felt so well in my life."
—*From the Republican, Bethany, Mo.*

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

December 19. No. 7084—T. B. Murray and wife to C. F. Murray; lots 49 and 50, Punahou tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 7085—J. Lucas and wife to Wong Chow; piece land, Liliha street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,300; mortgage $2,600.

December 20. No. 7086—Beniamina and wife to Kau (w); homestead lot No. 20, Kealakehe, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration $150.

No. 7087—W. E. Brown and wife to C. J. McCarthy; lot 32, block 7, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,000.

No. 7095—F. R. Harvey and wife to Paul Isenberg; R. P. 1885, kul. 6243, Kiloiani, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration $900.

No. 7100—W. R. Castle, tr., to W. C. Achi; interest in R. P. 617, kul. 591, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 7101—W. C. Achi and wife to P. Silva; lot 59 and half of lot 58, King street tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,000.

No. 7102—H. Blacke and husband (Chas.) to Mrs. Alice Ordway; interest in R. P. 1652, kul. 7113, ap. 1, Kailua, Koolaupoko, Oahu. Consideration $150.

December 21. No. 7107—F. W. McChesney and wife to P. Lemke; lot 9, block 11, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 7108—P. Lemke to S. C. Allen; lots 8 and 9, block 11, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,300.

No. 7109—Kalilikapu and husband (Kamakau) to Paeaina; R. P. 5092, kul. 1980B, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $150.

No. 7110—W. R. Castle, tr., to M. Carminos; lot A, Kukuau 2d addition, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $300.

No. 7111—W. C. Achi and wife to James B. Castle; interest in R. P. 6715, Poloke, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration value $210; seven shares Ewa plantation stock.

No. 7112—A. S. Wright and husband to William Norton; lots 7 and 8, Independence Park tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $2,000.

No. 7113—H. S. Gray to Gillis Goodman; interest in Grant 1880, Waimea, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration $20.

No. 7116—W. C. Achi and wife to A. H. B. Judd; lot 15, block 4, Puunui tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,100.

No. 7119—S. B. Dole, tr., to Anna S. Wright; Grants 1290 and 2341, corner King and Sheridan streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 7120—A. S. Wright and husband (J. N.) to S. B. Dole, tr.; Grants 1290 and 2341 (portion), corner King and Sheridan streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

DIED.

DOIRON—In this city, December 27, 1900, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Nott, A. A. Doiron, aged 87 years.

Funeral from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams today at 2 p. m.

NOTICE OF LOST DRAFTS.

DRAFTS NO. 1234, for $31.60, IN FAVOR of Mok Sin, and No. 1277, for $45.80, in favor of J. A. Affonso, drawn by the Kona Sugar Co., have been lost and payment stopped.
M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS.
Honolulu, Dec. 24, 1900. 5737—2240

Hawaiian Postage Stamps ARE WANTED.

WE PAY PER 100 FOR

1c green or yellow (recent issue), 60c.
2c rose or brown (recent issue), 45c.
5c blue or red (recent issue), $1.10.
10c green, $5; 12c blue, $15.

Others and old issues in proportion. References by permission: W. M. Giffard, Esq., Honolulu. F. L. Stolz, Esq., formerly Spreckelsville.
Address,
W. SELLSCHOPP & CO.,
118 Stockton St., San Francisco.
2203—Nov. 27.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaiau Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukaiau, Hawaii. Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage executed by J. Pinao of Aiea, Ewa, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to David Kawananakoa and Jonah Kalanianaole, dated May 18th, A. D. 1898, and which said mortgage is recorded in the Oahu Registry of Deeds, book 180, pages 68 and 69, and in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the Kapiolani Estate, Limited, the assignee of the above named mortgagees, by a deed from the original mortgagees, dated August 7th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in Oahu Registry of Deeds, book 194, pages 427 to 441, inclusive, intends to foreclose the above mentioned mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due. And notice is further given that after the expiration of three consecutive weeks from the date of the original publication of this notice, on December 14, 1900, the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, upon Saturday, January 12th, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The lands and premises covered by the said mortgage are bounded and described as follows:

1. That certain piece or parcel of land situate at Wahilalo, Aiea, Ewa, Oahu, described in Royal Patent 794, L. C. A. 9310, to Kauaua and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the north corner and running S. 31½° E. 5.44 ch. along Wahiluna, thence S. 66° W. 2.10 ch. along Koele; thence N. 42° W. 3.60 ch. along Maona to Paaina; thence N. 9½° E. 2.96 ch. along Paaina; thence N. 52° E. 88 links to the point of beginning. Containing 1.66 acres, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kalolopaoa, Aiea, Ewa, Oahu, described in Royal Patent 797, L. C. A. 2102, to Kaohe and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the west corner and running S. 49½° E. 2.94 ch. along the boundary of Loko Konohiki to corner; thence S. 48° W. .67 ch. to corner; thence S. 35° E. 2.64 ch. along the beach or sea shore to corner; thence S. 67° E. 1.70 ch. along house lot boundary of Paako to Paaina; thence N. 57° E. 1.85 ch. along Paaina to corner; thence N. 11° E. 86 ch. along Paaina to corner; thence N. 64° W. 2.67 ch. along Kalawaha to corner; thence N. 39° W. 1.77 ch. along Kalawaha to corner; thence N. 3½° W. .65 ch. along Kalawaha to corner; thence N. 45° W. 1 ch. along Kalawaha to corner; thence S. 56° W. 2.14 ch. along Koele to point of beginning. Containing an area of one (1) acre and 4.54 square chains, more or less.

Further particulars as to the said properties and the sale thereof can be had of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for the assignee of the mortgagees.

KAPIOLANI ESTATE, LIMITED,
By its attorneys:
KINNEY, BALLOU & M'CLANAHAN,
Honolulu, December 10, 1900.
2237—Dec. 14, 21, 28; Jan. 4.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage executed by J. K. Kaunamano (k), of the first part, to Kapiolani, Queen Dowager, of the second part, dated December 18th, 1895, which said mortgage is recorded in the Oahu Registry of Deeds, book 157, pages 376 to 378, and in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the Kapiolani Estate, Limited, to which the said mortgage has been assigned by two mesne conveyances dated February 10th, A. D. 1898, and August 7th, 1899, and recorded respectively in the Oahu Registry of Deeds, vol. 176, page 232, and vol. 194, page 427; intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of interest when due.

And notice is hereby further given that after the expiration of three consecutive weeks from the date of the first publication of this notice, upon December 14, 1900, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, upon Saturday, January 12th, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The land and premises covered by the said mortgage and which will be offered for sale are bounded and described as follows:

That certain piece or parcel of land situate at Napoopoo, Waipio, Hamakua, Hawaii, R. P. 5255, No. 4 and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the S. W. corner adjoining the lot of Papau and running S. 87½° E. 4.42 ch.; N. 84° E. 7.32 ch. alongside Papau; thence N. 32° W. 3.20 ch.; thence S. 87½° W. 11 ch.; thence N. 3° W. 3.92 ch. alongside Ahukini; thence S. 79½° W. 1.65 ch. alongside of Kaaeae; thence S. 1° E. 4.60 ch. alongside of Kaluli; thence E. 2.95 ch.; thence S. 1.87 ch. alongside Papau to the place of commencement. Containing 4.25 acres, more or less.

Further particulars as to the said property and the sale thereof can be had of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for the assignee of the mortgagees.

KAPIOLANI ESTATE, LIMITED,
By its attorneys:
KINNEY, BALLOU & M'CLANAHAN,
Honolulu, December 10, 1900.
2237—Dec. 14, 21, 28; Jan. 4.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiffs, vs. C. N. Ragsdale, defendant.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon C. N. Ragsdale, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court at the January term thereof, to be holden at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on Wednesday, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiff, should not be awarded to it pursuant to the tenor of its annexed petition.

And you are further commanded to, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 22d day of September, 1900.

(Seal.)

(Signed): DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

2218—Jan. 8.

Auction Sale

—OF—

DELINQUENT STOCK

IN THE

Olaa Sugar Co., LIMITED.

ON SATURDAY, D C. 29,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. ELMER E. PAXTON, the following certificates of stock in the OLAA SUGAR CO., LTD., unless the thirteenth (13th) assessment, due September 1, 1900, delinquent October 30, 1900, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day of sale:

Certificates.		Shares.
98	Mrs. J. K. Brown	100
294	Willie Wright	10
316	Mrs. J. Monsarrat	15
348	B. E. Rumbel	2
406	U. J. Ordway	33
522	S. E. Westbrook	17
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
563	George Hons	33
623	A. B. Ingalls	17
672	W. W. Wright	17
673	J. T. Wright	5
1096	A. Macphael	17
1124, 1125, 1126	William Kaiser	50, 50, 50
1273	A. M. Webster	25
1340	H. C. Hitchcock	100
1464	J. Monsarrat	20
1600	J. H. Waterman	50
1676	H. C. Austin	23
	Residue of Sale of Twelfth Assessment.	
434	Young Chook Hin	1
528	Chee Sun	3
577	W. E. Pinkham	4
585	F. K. Archer	1
592	D. L. Akwai	1

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 12, 1900.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.
2237—Dec. 14, 21, 28.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 10, 1900.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.
OR
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.



BABY'S.

AGE UNDER ONE YEAR.

Sizes, 20 to 25.

This is an exquisite little garment beautifully made of the finest quality of soft finish cambric with pearl buttons and nickel safety pins. It is made of single thickness material, strengthened by the bands of the Double Ve attachment, to which underclothing, diaper and stockings can be directly fastened. It is easily laundered.

For a little baby there is nothing daintier, simpler or better. TRY IT.

Childrens.

For Boys and Girls, age 4 to 10 years.

Sizes, 22 x 30.

A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT

WHY?

Because it SUPPORTS STOCKINGS and UNDERCLOTHES from the SHOULDERS, and has no stiff cords nor useless harness to bother.

It fits beautifully and with perfect ease and freedom. Wears splendidly. WILL WASH.



B. F. Ehlers & Co.